The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,631.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

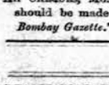
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,629 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Gennar Bayne, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	31	„ Nagapatam	9
	Sept.	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Visagapatam	16
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	4	„ False Point	19
„ Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can be sent at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Caranja.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

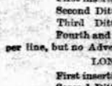
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 31st August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain E. Cubling, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 29th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon on Tuesday the 30th and samples up to 4 P.M.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

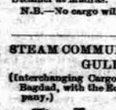
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th August 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co. of Genoa, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz.:—

India	Capt. Dodero ..... 2,000 Tons
Asia	Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons
Persia	Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
Arabia	Capt. Buzzolino ..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	Without Wines.
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
„ Messina	45	29	12	
„ Naples	47	33	13	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight or further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 8	Without Wines.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10*	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 43	£ 24	£ 8	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Canobble, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUCKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6 £ 8-19.	
„ VENICE	£12-16 £ 8-16.		„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,737 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Rector, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th August 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published Early To-morrow Morning,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all COMMUNICATIONS connected with and CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Ensign MARTYN, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., be made to the undersigned without delay.

J. M. BOYD, Captain,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

FOR SALE, a quantity of AUSTRALIAN FLOUR; also, PRESERVED BEEF and MUTTON, just landing from the BUCHIN CASTLE. These are of the best quality, and perfectly fresh.—Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Church Street.

Bombay, 24th August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of two thousand millions of RAW LINSEED OIL, and one thousand gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL, to be deliver d as required, will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th September next.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent,
Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th August 1870.

THE following is a LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have been accumulated at the Byculla Club:—

Colonel David Brown	Major F. Mackeson (2)
J. Biddulph, Esq., 19th Hussars	Captain Mil er
Major King	F. W. Sedgwick, Esq.
	F. G. OLIPHANT, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 27th August 1870.

WATER FILTERS.

Experience of all the Filters introduced for several years past has satisfactorily demonstrated the superiority for use in India of the

CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTER,

which presents the advantages of—perfect purification of water —easiness of cleaning—power of renewal (on exhaustion of its depurative properties) of the filtering medium.

A variety of sizes extending from (the Pocket Filter at) Cash Rs. 4 to Credit Rs. 36.

ON SALE BY THE SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LOSS OF HAIR:

Resulting from deficient secretion of nutriment by the vessels of the scalp, may be relieved by the use of

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S
HAIR WASH:

Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

Resulting from relaxation of the roots of the Hair, may be prevented by the use of

CIROLINE:

Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit, Rs. 3.

The experience of many years has proved the high value of these preparations as antiseptic restorative medicaments for the Hair; their delicacy and cleanliness render them agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

Prepared by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are Sole Agents for the manufactures of James Lillywhite and Son, the well-known quality of which needs no commendation to Cricketers.

CRICKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Match Bats	5 0	5 8
Best „	7 8	8 0
Single Cane „	9 0	10 0
Double „	10 0	11 0
Treble „		
All Cane „	10 8	12 0
Re-percussion „		
Treble Whalebone „		
Stumps, Best Iron pointed	from 5 0	to 9 0
Bails, Best „	4 4	4 12
„ Second „	3 8	4 0
Scoring Books for 12, 25, and 50 Matches	from 2 8	to 10 0
„ in loose sheets, per doz	2 4	2 12
Leg Guards	5 8	to 7 0
Batting Gloves, best	4 8	5 0
Wicket Gauntlets	5 8	6 0
Shoes	10 0	to 11 0

RACKET KIT.

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Raquet Bats of best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Balls „	per doz. 1 8	1 12
Fives „	„ „ 3 12	4 4
Raquet Shoes, best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Presses	from 5 0	to 10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8	7 0
Masks	from 6 0	to 10 0
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 0
Jackets	12 0	13 0
Single Sticks	per pair 1 0	1 2
Basket Hand Guards	1 4	1 8
Buffalo „	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Steel, best	per lb. 0 12	0 14
Galvanized Iron	1 0	1 2
„ Brass	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENTS.—JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent in the price of Tents under (500) five hundred rupees, and 20 per cent on Tents over (500) five hundred rupees as sanctioned last season is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, Captain,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited). The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Offg. Secretary.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—PROCEEDINGS of MEETING held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August 1870.

Present—W. J. Judge, Esq., in the Chair.

Captain A. S. Leask; G. A. Knesbone, Esq.; Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.; Baboo Woomesh Chunder Mitter; J. B. Hutchinson, Esq., Attorney for John Gavin, Esq.; H. M. Rustomjee, Esq.

The Poll demanded at the Ordinary General Meeting of the 18th instant, on the proposal that the Meeting be adjourned for a month from that date, having been fixed to be taken THIS DAY, the same has been taken accordingly, and the result is, that there having been 810 votes registered for the proposal and no votes against it, the proposal was carried, and it was resolved that the Ordinary General Meeting be adjourned to the 15th day of September next at 3 o'clock.

W. J. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY (DHURUMSALLA) AT MALABAR HILL.—On THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 22nd March 1865, by order of the Mortgagee, Thacker Corjee Lodha, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Vandeyarundas Narrondass, Bhugvandass Narrondass, and Gomteechaee (widow of Narrondass Veorjee), all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or Dhurumsalla standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Walkeshwar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring 3251 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east, west, and south by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Balajee Pandoorang.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

SPENCER'S
PATENT MAGNETIC
PURIFYING
WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.....Rs. 20 | No. 2.....Rs. 28 | No. 3.....Rs. 18
No. 1, covered with basketwork .....Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowall.

"Previously to the Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I do not describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms whatever of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing the sewage water through a small filter—as magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR d'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the day of the date hereof the undersigned have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, and will carry on business under the style of [illegible] as the largest and cheapest Agency House, after the 23rd August 1870.

JOHN CAMERON.
JER. RYAN.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our Office to No. 2 Ash Lane, between Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the CONSULATES of AUSTRIA, the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, SWEDEN, and NORWAY have been REMOVED to No. 2, Ash Lane, corner of Rampart Row.

Bombay, 20th August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 35 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the following Works:—

Rebuilding the Sepoys' Pendall, No. 2, in the Marine Lines.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Exec. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 26th Aug. 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of EDWARD BRICE late of No 65 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, Companion of the Bath, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, deceased, who died at No. 66 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 8th day of June 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Edward Brice are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 12th September 1870 next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Deceased among the Persons the Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 12th day of August 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to SINGAPORE of twelve time-expired CHINESE and MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final moidcum of the Passage Money.

The words "Tenders for the time-expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
JAMES GEORGE EAGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th August 1870.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed,) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL COBMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—About 3,500 lbs. of BISCUIT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 29th instant at 3 P.M., in the Commissariat Stores, Town Barrack.

Conditions of Sale—Cash; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 24th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 26th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 (Rupees One, Twelve, and Annas Nine) per Share on the Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pies Three) per Share on the New Issue will be made to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads:—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP which heretofore subsisted between the undersigned, SORABJEE EDULJEE, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE, and EDULJEE MERWANJEE, under the Firm of S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY and Co., has been DISSOLVED on the 11th day of August 1870, by mutual consent; and that the Debts and Engagements due by, and the Outstandings due to, the said Firm will be paid and received by the said SORABJEE EDULJEE, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, and EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE,
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1870.

REFERRING to the above NOTICE, intimating the TERMINATION of our PARTNERSHIP with Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE, we beg to intimate that we, the undersigned, remaining Partners, WILL CONTINUE the BUSINESS under the Firm of SORABJEE PESTONJEE and Co.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale:—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 654 28/100

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares as well as for Bank shares continue dull.

CALCUTTA.—24TH AUGUST 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents, heavy amounts, at Rs. 96-14, or 3-0 discount for cash.
4½ per cents, at Rs. 103-4.
5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-14.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,390 and 1,395.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.
—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th Aug., 1870.

	Open 1,184 Miles.	Rs.	a.	P.
Coaching		67,352	8	9
Merchandize		91,942	15	3
Electric Telegraph		827	8	0
Earth Trains		2,433	4	0
	Total Rs.	1,62,520	4	0
Corresponding week last year open 972½ miles	Total Rs.	1,46,235	12	5
	Increase	16,224	7	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Duff, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Sharpe, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty from Deolalee.
Hawkes, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 24.)

Mr. James Francis Bradbury, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Mo[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Assistant Magistrate and Deputy [illegible]s transferred to the Sudder Station [illegible]

to [illegible] of the office of Sub- [illegible] during the absence, on [illegible] further orders.

[illegible] Deputy Master Attendant from date of [illegible] September

[illegible]um Agent of Fyzabad, [illegible]ber.

[illegible]t Superintendent of [illegible] Mehals, in Cuttack [illegible]nces, on leave, to [illegible] David Josiah Poole, [illegible]ord-ty.

[illegible]ier Ruttledge to officiate as Civil Assistant Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, [illegible]eorge Mathew, or until further orders.

[illegible]on to be Superintendent of the Central Jails, [illegible]

[illegible]nderson, Nowgong, is appointed to be [illegible]e Peace within the territories under the [illegible]rnor's control.

[illegible]berts Madocks, Judge of Bhaugulpore, for [illegible]

[illegible]iah Poole, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, in charge of the Gujrat Mehals, for one month, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Commission at the Presidency.

Dr. Robert George Mathew, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore, for two months, from the 13th instant.

Dr. Neill Jackson, Superintendent of the Convict Camp at Dehree, lately appointed to the Central Jail at Midnapore, for three months.

The services of Apothecary William Marcus Mitchell, House Surgeon of the Dacca Mitford Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Messrs J. W. Brassington and J. A. Campbell, Assistant Engineers, second and third grades, attached to the Nuddea (Locs. Rivers) and Berhampore Divisions, are transferred from the Imperial to the Local Establishment.

Captain G. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, second grade, attached to the Barrackpore Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Captain J. M. McNeile, Executive Engineer, second grade, Saseram Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from the 13th August.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 23.)

Lieutenant A. C. Smith, R. E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, two months' privilege leave, to have effect from 24th September.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, First Assistant Master of the Civil Engineering College, leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr. R. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, privilege leave for five weeks, from the 25th instant.

The Reverend W. M. S. Babington, B.A., Chaplain of Cocanada, for one month, in extension of leave.

Lieutenant Dempster Heming, General List, to act as Superintendent of Police in the Kistna District.

Mr. George Thomas Egan, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, during the employment of Captain Young on other duty.

Surgeon James Keess, M.D., to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants during the absence of Surgeon-Major Rogers.

On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the standards specified opposite their respective names :—

Messrs. G. K. Chamberlain and H. T. Knox, Second Order Higher Standard.

Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, First or Lower Standard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.—Major Francis Young, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps to be Lieutenant-Colonel 14th N. I.—Captain Henry Hosseason, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps to be Major—Lieutenant Tudor Lavie, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain—vice Palmer, deceased.

Infantry.—Major William Decres Stanley, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps to be Lieutenant-Colonel 29th N. I.—Captain Alexander George Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major—Lieutenant Edgar Hastings Thomas, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Young promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Charles Harison Drury, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel—Captain John Ponsonby Watts, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major 17th N. I.—Lieutenant Robert Doveton Thorpe, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Stanley, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols. of Infantry.

Infantry—Major, Brevet-Lieutenant-Col., Charles Edward Taylor to be Lieut-Colonel—Captain George Pringle, Lieut-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major 35th N. I.—Lieut. Bryan William Broughton, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Drury promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols. of Infantry, 14th N. I.—Lieutenant Albert Willoughby Foord, Staff Corps, to be Captain vice Read, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Captain H. G. Wright of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, on furlough, medical certificate for two years.

Captain G. W. Cox, Cadre 45th Regiment Native Infantry, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern 34th Regiment Light Infantry, on furlough on urgent private affairs

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GENERAL ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 24.)

Mr. Thomas Francis Harkness, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 15th August.

Reverend George Davey Symonds, B.A., Chaplain of Bareilly, two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. Edward Foster to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of the 5th grade at Lullutpore, with effect from the 25th April last, during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Clements Hicks, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Grey Hanson, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to that district.

Mr. Thomas Burrowes Tracy, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Agra, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector during the absence on leave of Mr. Henry Woodhouse Deadwood, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Cawnpore Settlement.

Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, Assistant Settlement Officer of Mynpoory, in the same capacity to Cawnpore, and to hold charge of the measurement operations of that district.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Assistant Settlement Officer of Allahabad, in the same capacity to Mynpoory.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Charles Bickers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Allahabad Division Public Works.

Preparatory leave of one month, previous to proceeding to Europe on furlough, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. R. Ross, Saharunpore Division, Public Works, from such date as he may be relieved of the charge of this Division.

Mr. J. S. Heyman, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Saharunpore Division, Public Works, or until further orders.

One month's privilege leave of absence, from the 1st August, is granted to Captain Alsbabie London, Assistant Engineer, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. L. Cowan, Assistant Commissioner Ferozepore, is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Multan during the absence on leave of Major L. R. G. G. Shortt.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Assistant Commissioner, is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, during the absence on leave of Captain J. W. W. Johnstone.

Surgeon T. S. Veale is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, during the absence on leave of Surgeon J. J. Clarke or until further orders.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, Head Clerk Commissioner's Office, Amritsar, is to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner and to take charge of the Treasury, Multan, vice Mr. E. Homan.

Assistant Surgeon W. P. Warburton, Civil Surgeon, Jullundhur, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from 6th August 1870 or subsequent date.

Surgeon F. S. Sillifant, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, will officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jullundhur in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Warburton.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th August 1870.

45th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain A. D. C. Inglis to retain the appointment of Adjutant on promotion. Dated 13th August 1870.

Colonel G. Strangways, Bengal Infantry, will, on the expiration of his present leave, proceed and do general duty at Meerut.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Duffin, Bengal Infantry, will, on the expiration of his present leave, do general duty at Umballa.

Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M.D., 12th Bengal Cavalry, appointed in G. O. C. C. 13th June last, to act as Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon at Umballa, during the indisposition of Surgeon J. W. B. Amesbury, was permitted to retain charge of the latter appointment from the 1st to the 15th April 1870.

The preparatory leave to Bombay, granted to Paymaster J. W. Minchin, 62nd Foot, in G. O. C. C. 18th ultimo, will have effect from the 8th August to the 7th September, instead of the dates previously notified.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Cornet C. H. Baines, to Nynee Tal, from the 1st August to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

20th Hussars.—Ridingmaster J. E. Willis, to Bombay, from the 4th August to the 4th September, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Oliver, G. Battery, 19th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

35th Foot.—Lieutenant H. G. Webb, to remain at Murree and Cashmere, from the 16th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, on extension.

Lieutenant W. A. Smail, (Adjutant,) to remain at Cashmere, from the 16th August to the 15th September on private affairs, in extension.

30th Foot.—Ensign L. Dening, to Calcutta, from the 24th August to the 24th November, to study the native languages.

105th Foot.—Captain E. Gardiner, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 1st September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant R. G. Newbolt, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 1st September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieuten ant J. J. Davy, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 1st September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

16th Foot.—Surgeon W. Ferguson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot.—Captain G. A. Owen, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board ; and to port of embarkation from the 13th July to the 28th August, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain W. S. Young (Fort Adjutant, Chunar,) to Simla from the 1st August to the 31st October on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Captain H. L. Young, (doing duty 9th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from date of quitting regiment to the 15th October, under the rules of 1868, to study the native languages.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Duffin, (doing duty at Mooltan,) to Simla, Umballa and Calcutta, from date of quitting his station to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1863.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon P. W. Stafford, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Head Quarters, Simla, 20th August 1870.

DEPORTATION OF PRISONERS TO ENGLAND.

In supersession of the practice, which has hitherto obtained, General Officers commanding Divisions and Districts are requested to send to this Department, on or about the 15th September, a general application for Warrants in the cases of all prisoners in their respective Commands, who it may be necessary to deport to England, either for re-committal to the prison at Winchester, or for discharge.

With regard to those who may be tried and sentenced to two years imprisonment, or to discharge with ignominy, between the date of despatch of the above application and the sailing of the last Troop-ships, it will be necessary to make application in each case, as soon after trial and confirmation of sentence as possible.

The particulars of each soldier's case to be detailed as laid down in Adjutant General's Circular No. 13, dated 23rd March 1867, and a list is to be annexed to the application showing where each prisoner is confined.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of paragraph 22, Chapter VIII of the Bengal Medical Regulations, . . . the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to direct that in future the proceedings, in duplicate, of local Committees for examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Medical Department, shall, previous to the attestation of the lads, be transmitted by the President direct to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, who will forward the proceedings to Army Head Quarters, with his report on the eligibility of the candidates, accompanied by a list of existing vacancies in the grade of Hospital Apprentice.

The admission into the Subordinate Medical Department of successful candidates will then be announced in General Orders, subject to their attestation, which will be carried out in the usual manner, and forwarded to Army Head Quarters, after the publication of their names in the Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

DRESS.

With reference to G. O. Nos 153 of 1868 and 219 of 1869, on the subject of dress, the following decision of the Government of India, as regards its application to Military officers in civil employ, is published for general information :—

It is not the wish of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council that officers of the Army in civil employment should wear military uniform on occasions other than Levees, Drawing-Rooms, and special State occasions, when, if no political or special uniform is prescribed, they must wear the uniform of the corps or department to which they belong. His Excellency, however, directs that whenever officers so employed appear in military uniform, they shall adhere strictly to that laid down by regulation for their respective corps or departments.

This order does not apply to the departmental and other officers, for whom special instructions have been issued on this head.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, August 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Tangier	McNabb	Rangoon.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Don (s)	Watson	Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Rutlandshire	Chivers	Mauritius, July 12.
	Talbot	Oughton	Singapore, June 30.
	Victoria Cross	Cook	Liverpool, May 5.
	Janet Court	Wilson	London, May 19.
	Fortune	Taylor	Boston, May 2.
	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, August 17.
24	Warrior	Turnbull	St. Denis, Reunion, July 12.
	Muscat Merchant	Ward	Madras, August 14.
	Rowena	Bolton	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
24	Asia (s)	.....	.....
	Mahratta (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
21	Hougomont	.....	London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MORLAND—CRITCHLEY—July 28th, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Morland, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Agent for Transports, Secretary to the Harbour and Pilotage Board, Signal Officer, &c., Bombay, (Lieutenant late Indian Navy,) to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Arthur Wellesley Critchley, Esq.—No cards.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—August 27th, at Rampart Row, Fort, the wife of Mr. E. J. Abraham, of a daughter.

WHARTON—August 27th, at No. 32 D, New Foras Road, Camatteepoora, the wife of H. B. Wharton, Inspector Executive Engineer's Department, Municipality, of a son.

DEATH.

MORRIS—August 27th, Grant Buildings, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morris, aged ten months and twelve days, of convulsions.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BROOKES—August 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. T. Brookes, Calcutta Mint, of a son.

WEATHRALL—August 14th, at Dacca, the wife of H. M. Weathrall, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

VERBOON—August 21st, at Calcutta, of apoplexy, Mrs. Anna Maria Verboon, widow of the late Richard Verboon, Esq., aged sixty-one years, two months, and one day.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PORTEOUS—August 18th, at Kurnool, the wife of H. Porteous, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FORTER—August 23rd, at Bareilly, the wife of F. W. Porter, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

THADDEUS—August 18th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. B. Thaddeus, of a daughter.

WISE—August 18th, at Murree, the wife of Major Dacres W. Wise, 19th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

SHARPE—August 18th, at Sale River, Jalalpoor, the wife of Mr. J. H. Sharpe, Clerk of Works, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

KAUNTZE—August 23rd, at Cawnpore, Violet Kathleen, youngest child of Captain Kountze, 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged thirteen months and four days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

THE telegrams, received up to nine o'clock yesterday, now distinctly imply that the Emperor and Macmahon *have* marched off to relieve Marshal Bazaine, and get him out of Metz. When the French army was reported to have moved upon Rheims we ventured to point out the probability that the Emperor would adopt that course. Then came the statement that Macmahon had left Rheims, next that he was eastward of Rheims, and now that he moved upon Vouziers. We may, therefore, assume that he marched in several columns through the Argonne by Vouziers, the famous old Croix aux Bois and Grand Pre, upon Buzancay, Stenay and Longuyon, having Thionville and Sireck for his object. The detour was necessary in order to deceive the Germans, to keep clear of flank attacks, to concentrate at a safe distance from the foe, and to secure the services of the railway, which from Lilie, a first class fortress and arsenal, passes through Mezières to Thionville and Metz. The adoption of this line of march involves the abandonment of direct communication with Paris ; and the army following it runs the risk, in case of failure, of finding itself obliged to retreat along the frontier of Belgium towards Mezières. We conceive, however, that the Emperor has been prevailed upon to run this risk in order to strike a desperate blow for the relief of Bazaine. Nor can it be doubted that the object is worth the risk. No French monarch, who has an army free to act, could afford to leave 100,000 of his best troops shut up in the lines of a fortress. He is not only bound to strive for their release ; without them his further defence of the realm would be paralyzed. But an enterprise of that nature cannot be carried out by half measures. It will not do to make a feint towards Thionville in the hope of drawing away a large portion of the German army from its position about Metz. The b[illegible] chance of success must be [illegible] delivered, and delivered as near as possible to the cooped up army. It is impossible to say how far Marshal Bazaine may be able to co-operate with the force advancing to relieve him. We know nothing of the obstacles lying in the way of egress, nor of the facilities afforded by the happy situation of the fortress astride two rivers for evasion. If Bazaine, for instance, could force the guards on the right bank, and march down to Thionville, he could there cross by the bridge at that place, providing Macmahon were there to meet him. Certain it is that if Macmahon is able to get near the fortress and deliver battle, or facilitate a sortie of the whole army, Bazaine will not fail to strike.

And now we may ask what have the Germans been doing ? In the first place we may safely say, telegrams to the contrary notwithstanding, that they have *not* been engaged in "marching upon Paris." The news reporting them to have been here and there, in forward westerly positions, we have not the least doubt refers to the movements of the flood of horsemen they have poured over the country. The troops reported to be on the road to Paris are the flanking and reconnoitring and foraging parties spread out far and wide. The bulk of the infantry columns we feel certain must have moved within the space between the Marne and the Meuse, not in scattered bodies, but well connected and always prepared for a movement of concentration. The corps of the Crown Prince must have been in direct and constant communication with the army of the King, and there must have been as many parties between the Marne and the Meuse as on the Marne and towards the Aube. The principle of feeling well out in front and on both flanks—a principle which, if observed, would have saved many armies from defeat—is well understood by the Germans. We conclude that the troops which have shown towards Brienne, towards Epernay, towards Rheims were the flankers, and that similar bodies were out towards the towns on the Aire and the Meuse. Consequently the army of the Crown Prince has been well in hand, not on the road to Paris, but on whatever roads lead towards the French army in the field. For the principle on which this campaign is fought is to make, not the French capital, but the French army, the "objective." And that is a sound principle. It is the great secret of Napoleon's success ; its merits were illustrated in the American war ; it applies in every case where your opponent's capital is well-fortified, and it may apply, mostly does apply, where your enemy's capital is open. Therefore, we feel sure that the Germans are moving towards Macmahon and not towards Paris ; and if the French Marshal has gone towards the Belgian and Luxembourg frontier, the Crown Prince will be heard of at Saint Menehould and Clermont in Argonne, in close communication, by means of his cavalry, with the German army between the Meuse and the Moselle. If this view be correct, then we may anticipate one of two things, either the retreat of the Emperor, or a battle in the northern section of the department of the Meuse. No army assembling at Lyons or Paris can take any part in these operations.

Of course the statements in the telegrams may be erroneous. Macmahon may not have marched towards Metz ; but wherever he has marched thither the Crown Prince will march, because, as we have said, the French army in the field is the objective of the Germans.

COLONEL PELLY'S report on the trade with the Persian Gulf supplies an additional argument for the transfer of the control of the Persian mission to the Indian Government. The first thing that strikes us is that the bulk of the trade is with Eastern ports, and by far the larger part of that bulk is with the ports of India. As our merchants feel where the shoe pinches, and as the Government of India is more keenly alive to Indian interests than the Foreign Office ever can be, on this ground we may fairly say that the claim of the Indian Government is irresistible. Other considerations, tending to show the expediency of leaving the Teheran mission in the hands of the Foreign Office may have great weight—there *is* a good deal to be said for them—but on this ground of trade we do not see how it can be contended that the best supervisor, the best enforcer of treaties, the best negotiator would not be an agent from our Supreme Government. Add to this that, on the whole, the balance of political considerations is on the same side, and we submit that a strong case is established for the transfer. Looking to the great increase, and the probable greater increase of trade in future years, it is plain that this trade should have some more active and *knowing* supervisor than the remote Foreign Office, engaged in the intricacies of European and American diplomacy. The disadvantages under which traders work, because they do not feel sure of the interpretation Government place upon the treaty, and see no way of getting an authoritative decision from the Foreign Office, ought to be removed by giving the Indian Government power to act at Teheran. The words of the treaty, relating to transit dues, *seem* plain enough, but what is wanted is an authoritative interpretation declaring that the levying of transit duties on goods which have already paid the specified dues at the port of landing, is a breach of the treaty and will not be permitted. The question of rebate or drawback on the exports of imported goods is a more delicate question ; but even that seems to have been provided for in a treaty which the Foreign Office does not appear to enforce. We think the Indian Government ought to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the objectionable state of things described by Messrs. Gray, Paul, and Co., and point out how desirable it is that the Foreign Minister should devise a remedy. In any case we may look for a great development of trade on this ancient highway of traffic ; and with such prospect in view, we again repeat that the interests of the trading world, as well as political interests, demand the transfer of the Persian mission to the Government of India.

A ROYAL Commission has solemnly stated a fact known to everybody—that the scandal of "over-regulation" was known to and tacitly sanctioned by the Civil and Military authorities. How could it be otherwise. The Commander-in-Chief has paid over-regulation prices for commissions ; his staff have paid them ; Secretaries of State have paid them ; Peers and Members of the House of Commons, by scores have paid them. There never was a more "open secret." Everybody, having any relations in the army, was cognizant of the infraction of a law which George III., when he was young, and the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington found themselves powerless to prevent. The "higgling of the market" was too strong for Kings and Dukes and Ministers of State. There were public places for sale, and the economic laws governing sales came into operation. "The worth of the thing was what it would bring," and the fixing of a maximum was only a farce. It was worse, for it acted as a shield to the irregular practice, covered it with a sort of decent cloak, and took away some of the inconvenience. The formal statement of the fact—that the law-makers are the law breakers or accomplices in the breach of the law—is a step gained in the controversy. It is an official proclamation of the scandal that offices of trust are not only sold at regulation price, but sold in the market for what they will bring. We are, therefore, a step nearer the abolition of this last relic of a period when every office in the State was bought and sold. The large sum required to provide compensation, and nothing else, now stands in the way of the abolition of the system of selling and buying places in the army.

THE editor of the *Indian Economist* has paid us—unintentionally—a high compliment. He says we are "dull financially." Coming from him the adjective is high praise, for it means that we are *honest* financially—that we do not advocate his plans for *financing* India, that we are opposed to "spendthrift outlay" on public works ; and that we are hostile to the profligate's policy of living beyond his means and raising money on *post obits* to cover deficiency.

The same writer also asserts that Mr. Wordsworth showed a want of insight by taking the side of the Slave States in the war of Secession. We have every reason to believe that this is the exact contrary of the truth ; but in that respect it is characteristic of the clever, and fallacious, writer who, by nature, was made to be a worshipper of Napoleon III.

THE death of Sir Alexander Woodford places a Field Marshal's baton and the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge. General Woodford was a distinguished officer, and held a high position among the veterans of the old wars. He was present at Waterloo, having been sent there from the General Commanding at Hal, to ascertain whether the Duke had any fresh orders for the corps there. As no orders were forthcoming, Colonel Woodford joined the Guards, and played a principal if not the principal part in the defence of Hougoumont during the latter half of the day. He was also Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, another appointment in the gift of the Commander-in-Chief.

IN drawing attention to the petition against the Income-tax—now ready for signature—we unwittingly neglected to state that it originated with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. This looked all the more ungracious since we had, only a few days before, referred to the apparent inactivity of that body ; which, we are bound to say, and say so with pleasure, has not been inactive at all.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD will leave for England, from Bombay, on the 25th proximo.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, C.S.I., has been confirmed in his appointment of Foreign Secretary.

THE Bishop of Calcutta is on his way to Madras, where he will be the guest of Sir Colley Scotland.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue is unwilling to perform the "happy despatch" suggested by the local Government. It thinks it has still a *raison d'etre*.

THE Resident Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company has been committed on a charge of defamation brought by the Station Master of the E. I. R. Co. at Allygurh.

WE see it stated that Mr. Hawkshaw, one of the first Civil Engineers in England, has written a minute strongly condemning the adoption of the narrow guage for State railways in India.

MR. G. H. M. BATTEN, Under-Secretary, Financial Department, Government of India, purposes taking three months' privilege leave to England, from early next month ; his *locum tenens* has not yet been appointed.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine Paymaster Minchin, 62nd Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE next Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla promises to be a success. It is expected there will be about 300 water colours and 100 oil paintings, besides photographs. A vacant house named Innesown has been secured for the exhibition.

THE Bangalore paper understands that Colonel White of the 16th Lancers goes very shortly to England on urgent private affairs, and that Captain Whigham will be in command of the regiment until the arrival of its field officer from home.

THE Viceroy has "sent for the proceedings in the now notorious case, Lyness vs. Chotay Lal Shaw, and it is not unlikely," says the "Pioneer," "that the great dustoorie system of the Department of Public Works will have a sifting that will be neither pleasant nor profitable to the genus to whom dustoorie is familiar."

WHEN hoaxes and canards get into print, there is no saying how far they may go, and it is no easy matter to check their circulation. The "Standard" of the 3rd instant, for example, puts before the British public as serious news the "Englishman's" well-remembered paragraph about Lord Mayo and the Income Tax.

THE "Indian Church Gazette" states that £1,000,000 has been discovered in the vaults of the Bank of Bengal, in bonds and securities, belonging to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. The money was deposited thirteen years ago for investment and has been overlooked ; and now the interest at six per cent. is equal to another million.

THE Madras European Strangers' Home recently despatched eight inmates to Mauritius by an emigrant ship, for Rs. 62·8 each, in all Rs. 500, in addition to which Rs. 20 were given to the Captain to distribute to the men on arrival, to enable them to find a night's lodging on landing. Rs. 260, the moiety, is paid by the Madras Government.

THE "Times'" correspondent who was arrested at Metz was Mr. Charles Austin. It will be remembered he was liberated after a night's confinement. The war correspondent of the "Pall Mall," who calls himself "Azamat Batsuk," and a number of whose social and other sketches contributed to that journal, have been republished in these columns, is said to be a Russian gentleman.

THE death of Major-General Welchman, announced in a recent telegram, will promote Colonel Sir Arthur Phayre, C.B., K.C.S.I., to the rank of Major General ; and in the Regimental Gradation List it will promote Lieutenant Colonel Faddy to the rank of Colonel with Colonel's allowances, and place Major General Nuthall (Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel) first on the list for that boon of the service.

IT is said that the account of an interview with the French Emperor, which we republished from the "Daily Telegraph" in our issue of the 20th inst., was from the pen of the Hon. F. Lawley, who had been sent to France as one of the war correspondents of the "Telegraph." With the family of this gentleman, the Emperor was very intimate during his residence in England ; and as both have sporting tastes in common, they were well acquainted.

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company is about to open shortly in St. Petersburgh an exhibition of the products of India and China, organised by the labours of Minister Barowsky, the agent of the company, who was lately sent to India and China to open out between these countries and Russia trade by the Suez Canal. Much interest is excited by this exhibition, as instituting a comparison between Indian and Russian exportations to Central Asia.

THE pay of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Madras was lately "retrenched" by the sum of Rs. 15 10-0, for his having, on his own responsibility, caused to be printed at the Asylum Press some "letter headings," the cost of which he had debited to Government. The fifteen rupees were, however, refunded, as the case was the first of its kind. It appears the Madras Government has issued stringent orders that all unnecessary printing is to be dispensed with.

THE following letter was placed by the Bombay Government at the disposal of the press on Saturday :—

"To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

"Aden, 11th August 1870.

"SIR,—I have the honor to report the death in Aden Harbour, on the night of the 10th instant, of the Rear Admiral in command of H. I. M. Frigate Belliquese. His remains will be interred this evening in the usual ground at Steamer Point. All the military honors to the deceased will be paid as would be given to an officer of the British Army.—I have, &c.,

"E. L. RUSSELL, Resident."

THE other day two European pensioned soldiers, employed respectively as Tarpaulin Inspector and Storekeeper at the Salt Cotaurs of the Madras Railway, were discussing the merits of the war between France and Prussia, one taking the part of the French and the other siding with the Prussians. The disputants became so warm and excited on the subject, that from words they came to blows, but the combatants were quickly separated. The battle was reported to the Traffic Manager, who after an enquiry condemned the sympathiser with the French to suspension until further orders.

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN is to give his decision in the Wahabee case to-day. "In that of the Lyamon Dhegah in 1858," the "Friend of India" remarks, "Mr. Justice Yardley of Bombay issued from the Supreme Court a writ of *habeas corpus* to the gaoler of Tanna, outside the jurisdiction of the Court. The Bombay Government instructed the gaoler to refuse the writ by force, and he did so, and there the case ended. How far this precedent may bear on the present application we shall possibly learn from the Judge, but the case of 1858 does not seem to have been at all referred to in the trial now awaiting the judicial decision."

MAJOR TREVOR CLARK has been making a series of experiments in England on the hybridization of cotton, in which he seems to have been so far successful, that by a cross between the Nurmah and Hinghanghat species he has produced a good white, fine, and strong staple, which comes quickly to maturity. He has requested Mr. Rivett-Carnac to give this cross a trial. He has also crossed the Hinghanghat with the broad leaved cotton, which at present produces a hard staple, somewhat deficient in length. Seeds of numerous other crosses with American, Indian, and Assam cotton have also been forwarded by him for experiments.

THE official returns of trade and navigation for British India for the month of May 1870, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, show that the grand total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 3,29,61,023 against Rs. 2,15,13,034, or an increase of Rs. 14,47,989. The grand total value of exports for the same period was Rs. 7,55,71,728 against Rs. 6,84,81,946, or an increase of Rs. 70,89,782. The import of treasure amounted to Rs. 71,22,624 against Rs. 1,50,41,125, and the export to Rs. 16,82,050 against Rs. 16,62,495. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 30,39,442 against Rs. 26,35,465, and of export duty Rs. 7,64,441 against Rs. 4,33,097.

AT a meeting of Kaisurwani Bunyas, convened by Baboo Peary Lal on the 10th of August, in the house of Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh at Benares, for the adoption of such measures as would effectually put a stop to the extravagant marriage expenses at present obtaining, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and signed by the 300 persons present :—(1) That on the bride's side, the maximum of expenditure should be, for the wealthiest class, Rs. 126, for the well-to-do Rs. 63, and for the poorer Rs. 31·8 ; while on the bridegroom's side the maximum should be, respectively, Rs. 156, 78, and 36 ; (2) that displays, tending to make the ceremony expensive, such as fire-works, &c., should not only be considered unnecessary but even discountenanced ; (3) that relatives should combine for the dowry of any girl whose parents might be too poor to afford it unaided.

A LONDON Letter-writer mentions that Dr. Russell, of "Times" celebrity, went to the Emperor with a letter of introduction from the Prince of Wales, and the "Times" exerted all its influences to procure an exception in its favour from the rule in regard to correspondents. The Emperor was very civil, said that he personally had no objection, but that General Lebœuf has threatened to hang any correspondent he might find, and he was afraid he would be sure to carry out his threat. So Dr. Russell passed over to Berlin, and he will accompany the Prussian army, where no such rules and restrictions are in force. It is further said that the Emperor politely suggested to Dr. Russell to advise his friends on the "Times" to moderate the rancour of their language, or a difficulty might arise, he thought, between France and England. This was before the publication of the Secret Treaty. What would the Emperor say now if he met a gentleman on the staff of the "Times ?"

CAPTAIN TROTTER, 11th Regiment, was released from arrest on the 22nd instant, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The charges on which he was tried were to the following effect. 1st Charge. —"To the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances :—1st. For failing to take [illegible] for payment of his company. 2nd. For failing to comply with the order of his commanding officer. 3rd. The same. 4th. For having a running account with his Pay Sergeant contrary to order, and for being indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 249-1, or thereabouts." 2nd Charge.—"For scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in signing false certificates to the effect that he had settled with his Pay Sergeant monthly." Captain Trotter was found guilty of the 1st three instances of the 1st charge, and of the preamble thereof ; not guilty of the 4th instance of the 1st charge ; not guilty of the second charge. The sentence was a severe reprimand, and that he should be placed two places below where he stood in the Army List.

THE SHIP RICHMOND ASHORE.

THE Ship RICHMOND, Capt. Griffiths, 576 tons, from London to Kurrachee, laden with Government beer and railway materials has stranded at Khetty Bunder, one of the mouths of the Indus, and remains in a dangerous position. Assistance has been sent from Kurrachee.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain N. Stewart, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the

the statement that brokers' claims for differences to the amount of £50,000 had been admitted, and that further claims for nearly £200,000 had been made and were still pending. Here is something like a quarter of a million of loss, all included within at most three accounts. There are not many brokers who can stand such differences, multiplied by the losses of smaller men, whose names we do not hear. Even brokers who have not been dragged down by these casualties have been hit so severely that they will feel the effects for years. Many have had time given them by the dealers; many have compromised; some have sacrificed securities they had laid aside; and not a few have sacrificed much without gaining either time or compromise. Lastly, those that are able to carry on, find that for the moment there is no business to be done. There are no buyers worth speaking of, and sellers want to sell more than dealers can absorb; regular investors are holding back for lower prices, and capitalists decline to burden themselves at present with further amounts of almost unsaleable stock. The consequence is that brokers talk of a general abstinence from business and of taking three months holiday. They will think better of it, however. Large numbers of persons are watching the markets for what they consider the lowest prices, and some day soon there will be plenty of buying.

A similar strain of argument applies to cotton. The war, as previously mentioned, affected cotton in two ways, but chiefly from the stringency it produced in the money market. All calculations were thus reversed, and "bulls," of whom there were enough and to spare, were caught with disastrous suddenness. What effect their purchases, flung in panic on a falling market, produced, your readers need not to told. But it is worth while repeating that the frightful fall in cotton—nominal, to a large extent—did not really touch to anything like the extent supposed, the great body of the trade. The leading holders held aloof—the decline at Manchester which followed that of the raw material, did not lead to much business, there was simply for the time a general pause, until things should be seen to have settled down. The actual supply of cotton was not increased from any source, the actual consumption was not in the least diminished. I do not like to say that we have reached a basis for sound dealing yet, but there are signs that that desirable point is not far off. For the last few days there has been a much better feeling in the trade, and freer purchases, with a slight revival in price—an almost necessary consequence of the sudden fall. Of course manufacturers, whether under contract, or only anticipating that period, want to secure themselves in good time while the staple is so cheap, and buyers of cloths, fearful they may lose the lowest point, are now hastening to place large orders. The effect of all this may not be lasting, but it will help to dispel the panic tendency which has already ruined so many.

Liverpool has always been a vile place for speculation, and I must admit its moral tone does not seem to improve with the lapse of time. If its enterprising sons only dabbled in time differences at the risk of their own respective purses, it would not perhaps matter much, but unfortunately they have too often shown an indifference to the sharp lines of distinction between *meum* and *tuum* not creditable to those who want to keep outside the walls of the county prison. We are promised, and are now having some unpleasant revelations about the recent doings of the more speculative Dickey Sams. One or two of them, it appears, have made free with other people's property in various ways. Warrants are out for the apprehension of certain individuals: one, the manager of a firm largely engaged in the tobacco trade—another, a broker who has ingeniously managed to raise money from two bankers on the same bills of lading; while at least two others, brokers, are stated to be in the same condemnation. Embezzlement and various kinds of fraud seem to have played a part in these cases. For the bankers I have not a particle of pity; their folly in allowing themselves to be taken in by bills of lading is inexcusable. Ever since the Davidson and Gordon frauds in the Overend-Gurney matter, now many years ago, forged duplicate bills of lading have been considered here a stale and familiar mode of deception, too obvious to impose on any man of ordinary prudence, above all at times such as these. Perhaps, however, I do injustice to the perceptive faculties of the bankers. They may have known there was something wrong about the documents, and may have liked the transaction all the better in consequence, on the same principle that a certain well-known money-lending Israelite here liked forged bills—*they* were sure to be met, if no others were. From one or two things I have lately heard, I suspect that bank managers, not alone in England, but in demure and religious Scotland, have been in the past by no means so immaculate in such matters as, for the credit of public morality, it were to be desired they should be.

Another turn of the Bank screw was applied yesterday, the rate of discount being raised from 5 per cent. to 6. The movement [illegible] the Bank's reserve had fallen so much that it was obliged to act. It is understood, at least by those who study such matters, that a decline in the reserve to below ten millions sterling is always a signal for determined action to protect what remains. Yesterday the reserve had dropped to £9,330,831 —£744,049 lower in the week since last return—while the total bullion in both departments had diminished nearly half a million. So the previous changes in the rate had plainly proved insufficient. The step now taken is like those before, only a measure of precaution to check the purely exceptional demand by people who are apprehensive of all sorts of contingencies, and in this light we must estimate the chances of further changes. It is generally believed that the demand for money is now nearly exhausted, while the supplies of specie from abroad are almost enough to satisfy the export requirements from the Continent. On the other hand, it is believed here that the French Government will prohibit the exportation of silver, a step which might retard, though it could not prevent, the liquidation of balances due to us, while it would certainly stimulate hoarding in that country. Should that be done, as it was under the First Empire, there will be an increase of distrust in France, reacting on England, and money would on the instant get dearer, but it would be only for the moment. The hope here is that no further movements by the Bank of England will be found necessary, but that we shall be able to regard with equanimity the troubles of our neighbours.

Silver is now flatter in price, the demand for the Continent having almost ceased. Bars have receded to 5s. 0½d., and dollars to 4s. 11d. per ounce.

Of course with such a bouleversement of the normal order of things, we have had failures by the dozen. I have already spoken of those on the Stock Exchange; in Liverpool they have been, as previously stated, complicated by frauds. The actual stoppages since my last are as follows: Brown Seton & Co., merchants, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, liabilities said to be a quarter of a million, and heavy losses through Stock Exchange transactions; one of the partners is stated to have absconded;—James Sanderson & Co., wine merchants, Holborn; Richard Guest, cotton spinner, Manchester; C. and H. Wilson, Walmer's Buildings, Liverpool, liabilities upwards of £500,000, all on cotton to arrive, which should have been met by other parties; George Holder, cotton broker, Liverpool, liabilities understood to be heavy; J. S. Stanley and Son, yarn agents, Manchester; Richard Hayward and Co., previously Eardley, Hayward and Co., of the same place; and Snead, Snead and Co., bankers, Brecon. Failures are also announced from America, and no less than seven in the metal trade from Paris. This afternoon two others are announced—one is, Green Humphrey and Co., in the silk trade, Cannon Street, City; the other, G. E. Pana, spinner and manufacturer, manchester, liabilities £13,000, and assets £8,000.

At the fifteenth series of hide sales for the year which closed yesterday, the quantity offered was about an average, but the attendance of buyers was limited to the Home trade, and the bidding was very dull. Prices were irregular, and at an average concession of a halfpenny per lb. not half the quantity offered was sold. The recent heavy decline in values must be attributed to the total cessation of export demand and accumulation of stock, while the tanning trade of the country is in a healthy state, and manufacturers generally are well employed. Of 157,672 hides offered, 72,000 sold. East India, ox and cow, were lower. Dacca and North-Western of good quality show a decline of ½ to ½; other kinds receded ½ to ¾. Calf hides were unsaleable, except at a very large reduction Buffalo sold at full prices for Calcutta; other sorts chiefly bought in.

The demand for means of remittance to India seems to have for the moment entirely ceased. Tenders for Council Bills to the amount of £400,000 were received on Wednesday, but though the minimum was fixed at 1s. 10½d., being 1 per cent. lower than on last occasion, only £6,000 was allotted—namely, £3,500 to Calcutta, and £2,500 to Bombay. At the moment exchange for Bank drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10½d. The state of the money market is of course the reason of the suspension in remitting, but the news we have by telegraph of panic in Bombay and Calcutta has strengthened the desire to pause and watch events.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 27th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th Aug., 8-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th Aug., 12-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th Aug., 4-18 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th Aug., 5-17 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

KURRACHEE, 28th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 27th Aug., 5-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th Aug., 12-44 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th Aug., 4-2 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th Aug., 3-46 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE LATEST WAR DETAILS.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

PARIS, August 6.—The "Journal Officiel" of today says the 7,000 or 8,000 French troops engaged before Weissenburg had to fight with two Prussian corps d'armée including a *troupe d'élite*, the Prussian Guard. Notwithstanding the inferiority of the numbers, our regiments resisted during several hours with an admirable heroism, and when they retired, the losses of the enemy were so considerable that they dared not pursue us. Whilst at Saarbruck we broke the Prussian line, our line has not been broken.

Paris, 6th Aug., 7-10 a.m.—Yesterday a lively excitement prevailed in Paris. The crowd was immense on the Boulevard Montmartre and the Boulevard des Italiens. Traffic was interrupted. The shops of the changeurs Dreher and Hirsch, Rue Richelieu, have been closed, with this inscription exhibited, "Closed till the taking of Berlin." The incident was occasioned by an employé of M. Dreher having cried out, "It is the revenge for Saarbruck! Vive la Prusse!" Patriotic cries and songs are heard all over Paris. An official Prussian despatch proving the enormous numerical superiority of the Prussian assailants has produced a favourable impression. A telegram in the "Gaulois" says that the loss of the Prussians amount to 7,000 men. The telegram informing the King of Prussia of the battle of Weissenburg is thus worded, "A bloody but deplorable victory." [There is either gross blundering or gross dishonesty in this French statement. The King of Prussia telegraphed to his consort, "Under Fritz's eyes we to-day gained a brilliant but bloody victory"—rather a different thing from "a bloody but deplorable victory."]

Paris, 6th August.—Official.—The Crown Prince continues to advance beyond Weissenburg without encountering serious resistance. Villages full of wounded have been passed.

Paris, 7th August, 8 A.M.—Official.—Despatch from Metz, 11 P.M. The Corps of Frossard, which was engaged on the Sarre, is in retreat. There are no details.

Paris, 7th August, 10 A.M.—The Ministerial Council has addressed a proclamation to the people of Paris putting the city in a state of siege. The Chambers are convoqued for to-morrow. Official despatch from Metz, 7th August:—After a series of engagements in which the enemy deployed considerable strength, Macmahon has retired behind the first line. Frossard's corps, after having resisted for four hours the entire army of the enemy, has conducted its retreat in good order. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and a battle is imminent.

Paris, 7th August, 1-10 P.M.—The "Journal Officiel" publishes decrees convoking the Chambers for the 11th August, and putting the department of the Seine in a state of siege in order to facilitate the military preparations. Despatches from Napoleon announce that Macmahon has lost the battle near Freischwiller, and was retiring in good order. The Prussians have mitrailleuses which did us much harm. Frossard near Forbach obliged to retire. The retreat appears to have been effected in good order. The Emperor has announced that he goes to place himself in the centre. The portion of the troops which were divided are concentrating on Metz. The Ministerial Council is *en permanence*. Rouher and Schneider have been called to the Tuileries. The Empress has arrived, and has issued the following—

"PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPRESS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"At the outset, the war is not favourable for us. Our arms have suffered a check. Let us be firm in that reverse, and let us try to repair it. Let there be amongst us only one party—that of France; only one flag—that of the national honour. I come amongst you faithful to my mission and to my duty. You shall see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order.—Tuileries, 7th August, 11 A.M."

Metz, 11-55 A.M.—The troops continue to concentrate without difficulty. All hostilities appear to have ceased. The regiments of infantry engaged yesterday were the 32nd, 55th, 70th, 77th, 8th, 23rd, 66th, 67th, 60th, 5th, 63rd, 24th, and 40th of the line, with the 2nd and 12th battalions of Chasseurs.

Paris, 7th August, 4-51 P.M.—Official from Metz, 8 30 A.M.—Despatch signed by Napoleon. "That we may be able to maintain ourselves here it is necessary that Paris and France consent to great efforts of patriotism. The soldiers lose neither sangfroid nor courage, but the trial is serious. After the battle Macmahon retired, covering the route to Nancy. The corps of Frossard [illegible] taking energetic measures for defence. The senior General is at the advanced posts."

Paris, 7th August, 8-5 p.m.—The greatest patriotic excitement throughout the whole of France. At Paris numbers of people are asking for arms, and to be sent to the Minister of War. The Garde Mobile especially ask to be sent to the army. A proclamation of Baraguay d'Hilliers posted in Paris forbids tumultuous crowds. All the Deputies present in Paris meet this evening to organise themselves for the new session. Despatches from Metz announce that the enemy has not smartly pursued MacMahon, who covers Nancy. There is a rumour that the Prussians are within twenty-eight kilometres from Metz; the city is ready for defence. A great battle is expected near Metz to-morrow. The transport of the head quarters to Chalons is spoken of.

Paris, 8th August, 12-38, evening.—At the battle of Freischwiller, General Colson, chief of Macmahon's staff, has been killed at Macmahon's side. The artillery has suffered much. Macmahon is in communication with General Failly. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defence.

DISTURBANCES AT GENOA.

FLORENCE, 5th August.—The "Official Gazette" announces that troubles occurred at Genoa on Tuesday, in consequence of the prosecution of individuals accused of conspiring against the safety of the State. Four barricades were erected, which were taken by the troops; one rioter was killed, two others wounded, and eleven were arrested.

THE LATE CONVENTION WITH CHINA.

"Foreign Office, July 25, 1870.

"SIR,—Her Majesty's government have given their most attentive consideration to the representations that have been made to them by the merchants of London interested in the trade with China, and by different commercial associations in this country, and also in China, urging them to advise her Majesty to withhold her ratification from the convention signed at Pekin on the 23d of October last by her Majesty's plenipotentiary and those of the Emperor of China, and having for its object to improve and extend the commercial relations between the two countries, by securing for them advantages not provided for in the treaty of Tien-tsin.

"Her Majesty's government have received with much regret this general expression of dissatisfaction with the proposed arrangement. It was hoped that it might secure, at an inconsiderable sacrifice on the part of England, great immediate, and still greater prospective, advantages. It would, in their judgment, have promoted the textile industry of the manufacturing districts by facilitating the importation of its products into the most important provinces of China; and not to dwell on other minor advantages by which commerce might have eventually been developed, it would have relieved Chinese produce on its way from the interior to British markets from undue exactions on the part of local authorities.

"Her Majesty's government have had to decide whether they should abide by their own impressions, and advise her Majesty to ratify the Convention, or should defer to the adverse opinion which has been insisted upon by the mercantile community more directly concerned in the question.

"Although they are not free from doubt whether the decision which they take is calculated to promote the real interests of the commercial and industrial classes, her Majesty's government have, nevertheless, determined to defer to the wishes expressed by the commercial bodies who have so urgently appealed to them, and they have accordingly advised her Majesty to withhold her ratification from the convention of the 23d October last; and they will forthwith announce to the Chinese government, and to the governments of other powers having treaties with China, that the convention will not be ratified by the Queen.—I am, sir, &c.,

"GRANVILLE.

"The Chairman of the Committee of London Merchants, 3, Lombard-street."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—28TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th August, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 36 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th August, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th August, 4-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 34 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th August, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th August, 7-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 27th to 9 P.M. of the 28th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 5	0 13
" Calcutta	1 35	0 18
" Madras	one in 23 minutes	
" Galle	11 45	

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

CONCENTRATION OF AN ARMY AT LYONS.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day a proposition was made, and declared urgent, for the incorporation of the whole of the National Guard with the army, creating one hundred new regiments.

An army of 150,000 old soldiers are assembling at Lyons, and 80,000 of a similar class are assembling at Paris.

By British Indian Cable.

THE SIEGE OF PHALSBOURG.

PARIS, 26TH AUGUST, 9-40 P.M.

Official intelligence received here states that Phalsbourg still holds out, and has repulsed two Prussian assaults.

Prussian scouts are within ten miles of Rheims. A large Prussian force is round Verdun.

The Prince Royal continues his march on Paris.

The Defence Committee of Paris are taking measures for the eventuality of a siege.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

RAPID ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST.

The Prussians officially deny that General Bazaine has escaped from Metz. On the contrary, they say, his capitulation is probable, from his being short of provisions.

The Prussians calculate the French losses on the 18th at 23,000 men.

Fever is prevalent amongst the wounded at Metz.

The Prussians are rapidly advancing towards Paris.

By British Indian Cable.

FORMATION OF A FOURTH GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST, NOON.

The Prussian vanguard is between Chalons and Epernay. The Emperor follows (has followed) Macmahon, who took the direction of Vouziers. Nothing is known of his subsequent movements.

A fourth German Army is forming under the Crown Prince of Saxony.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

Thionville has been invested.

Prince Frederick Charles has been reinforced by two Landwehr divisions.

A new Fourth Army covers the flank of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Three German armies, in reserve, are forming.

The chief Prussian Head-quarters are now at St. Dizier.

By British Indian Cable.

ASSERTED ARREST OF THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, 28TH AUGUST, 7-15 A.M.

The Prussian movement in the department of Aube appears to have been arrested, and the troops are falling back on St. Dizier.

The Prussians have arrived before Rheims.

OVER-REGULATION PRICES.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST NOON.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Payment of Over-Regulation Prices has issued its report, declaring that, although the practice has not been formally sanctioned, yet it has received a tacit acquiescence, amounting to virtual recognition by the civil and military authorities and departments.

OBITUARY.

Sir Alexander Woodford, Marquis of Hertford and General Glencairn Campbell.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens quiet.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	64,000	bales.
" " Surats..	18,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	525,000	"
" " Surats..	167,000	"
" weekly Import of Cotton	57,000	"
" " " Surats..	35,000	"

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The sum of £216,000 have this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Bonnie Dundee, Petersburg, Charlotte, Ann, Aurigo.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were declining.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The Manchester market is dull and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings (ordinary qualities),	8s. 1¼d.	
8¼ lbs. do.	do.	9s. 7¼d.
40s Mule Twist	do.	1s. 0½d.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 27TH AUGUST.

The Sumatra left Aden for Bombay this evening at 8 o'clock.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 21st August to 27th August 1870.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.		Mazagon.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Aug. 21 Sunday	0	79	0	23	0	32	0	62
" 22 Monday	0	95	0	68	0	22	0	80
" 23 Tuesday	0	81	0	98	1	30	0	69
" 24 Wednesday	0	47	0	29	0	35	0	22
" 25 Thursday	0	26	0	18	0	3	0	23
" 26 Friday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
" 27 Saturday	0	10	0	2	0	2	0	2
For the week	3	38	2	38	2	26	2	49
Previously registered	59	58	54	82	51	40	50	5
Total fall	62	96	57	20	53	66	53	54

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. SCOTIA, Captain T. Lewis, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Mr. Ross. And four deck passengers.

THE S. S. DON, 709 tons, Captain John Watson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 4,745 bales of cotton, 273 bales of wool, 41¾ cwts. of coffee, &c., &c.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Ensign J. Moon and family, Miss Whittle, and eighteen deck passengers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.)

NASSICK.—The fall of rain was good throughout the collectorate. The sowing operations were in progress. The state of public health was good. Cattle disease was reported to prevail in Peint.

COLABA.—The fall of rain was favourable and sufficient. The transplanting of rice had been completed and the crops were doing well. Health was reported to be good. Cattle disease was, however, reported to have made its appearance in a few villages of the Mhowgam and Mhar talookas.

THE EXPEDITION TO YARKAND.

TREACHERY IN LADAK.

THE latest news of Mr. Forsyth's expedition is about a month old, from Lohsing, beyong the Changchemmo Valley. They had marched so far (to the Valley), if not without impediment, with no more serious obstructions than the natural features of the wild and terrible country in their path presented. Up to that point, the hardships of the journey had been lightened by a fair amount of co-operation on the part of the Kashmir authorities; beyond it, the further progress of the expedition was so nearly put an end to by a piece of undoubted treachery on the part of the Wuzeer of Ladak, the virtual dependant of Kashmir, as to cast some doubt upon the real friendliness of their intentions. But it will perhaps be fair to withold any decided opinion until the result of a reference to the Durbar has made conclusions safe.

In leaving Changchemmo the camp was weeded of every inefficient, or perhaps, helpless animal, it should be said, for even when seventy horses had been discarded one day, and forty another, the residue were a wretched lot,—thanks, it is thought, to the designing ingenuity of the Wuzeer. The same sifting process was applied to the human kind—how necessarily in both cases may be judged from the fact that the camp was now entering a country in which all food, and often all fuel besides, had to be carried with it. The Wuzeer, rich in protestations of interest and good-will, urged that ninety horse-loads should accompany, but Mr. Forsyth eventually decided to take only fifty-one. And thus they started from Gogra, all apparently in good trim. Their first march yielded a little grass, so the grain was hardly touched. Their next, over the Chang Lung La, 19,400 feet, brought them to Nischoo, a desert, and there the Wuzeer's servants reported that only five loads of grain had arrived—a day's consumption, or a little more. However, the rest must surely be near, so the camp was put on short allowance as a mere precaution, and the Wuzeer stirred by a very urgent message. Yet another march, a severe one, into the heart of the Lingze Thung plain, a land of sand and rock and snow, girt in by wild mountain peaks, scorched by a blinding sun, and swept by blasts of icy coldness. Here, without tents, our travellers camped, finding some scanty fuel, a little muddy water by digging for it, but not a blade of grass, and no more grain had arrived for the now almost starving cattle. It was then discovered that instead of ninety, the Wuzeer had never started more than twenty loads, not half the journey's need! Naturally it had not for an instant occurred that when ninety loads were pressed upon the travellers, fifty would after all be denied; and the native agent in charge of the camp—whose special province to see to the supplies presumably it was—seems to have been as effectually deceived as his Chief. However, at Lingze Thung they could not halt; nor could they go back; so it was determined, as there was grass at the next stage, to push on, though twenty-five miles in such a plight, with no water by the way either, was rather formidable. There was of course some mortality among the baggage animals, and a guide aggravated the disaster by taking the party six miles out of their way, but they reached their halting place at last, and at the end of the second day the tents came up. But with only some three or four maunds of grain for the whole camp, in the midst of a desert with Shadulla, on the border land of Yarkund, still eight marches distant, the position was one of great difficulty, not to say some danger, requiring decision, fertility of resource and vast endurance, to surmount. The exercise of these qualities, which had carried them so far, still stood them in good stead, and their determination to start again with a few selected animals, leaving the rest of the camp to follow when further provisions had arrived, and fresh carriage could be obtained, seems to have been a wise one. Meantime the Yarkund Envoy had pushed on towards Shadulla by double marches, and thence would soon send substantial aid. Everything was quiet in Yarkund although Mr. Fossyth's messengers who had returned with that news from Shadulla reported that a Kashmirian emissary had preceded them by a few days, spreading a rumour that the expedition was accompanied by 500 sepoys! This, however, is so characteristic of the Durbar, that it was hoped the Atalik, who must be moderately familiar with its devices, would take no alarm.

The next news of the expedition should report its arrival in Yarkund. Whatever in a political sense may be the result—and we are not disposed to decry it by anticipation—no Englishman will withhold his admiration of the pluck and endurance displayed in bringing that result about.—*Pioneer*, August 26.

GALLERY OF INDIAN CONTEMPORARIES.

"Speak of me as I am: nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

No. VIII.

SIR WILLIAM GREY, K.C.S.I., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

THE term of Sir William Grey's long service in India is drawing near its close. Thirty years of honest work are well nigh over, and amid the regrets and plaudits of his countrymen, and the more clamorous laments of their native fellow-subjects, the ruler lays down his office, the Governor of millions becomes one of a crowd. Such is the irony of a successful Indian career. But to none of the many illustrious satraps, who now and again leave these shores, could this abdication of power cause fewer pangs than to Sir William Grey. Never ambitious and never self-seeking, he has risen to great office, and acquired men's trust, we may almost say, in spite of himself. In these days of brazen effrontery and hollow pretention in high places, it may cheer some single-minded, self-respecting toiler to know, that honesty and fearlessness, a quiet persistence in duty, and an unflinching regard to truth are not always without their reward even in this false-judging world.

Private Secretary to Sir Herbert Maddock; Junior Secretary in the Bengal Office; Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; Secretary to the Bank of Bengal; Secretary to the Bengal Government; Director-General of Post Offices; Home Secretary; Member of Council; and Lieutenant-Governor—Sir William Grey has filled many offices with credit to himself and with profit to the State. As an administrator he has shown eminent abilities. But it is as a counsellor that his calm judgment and the critical form of his mind have throughout been most displayed. Nothing crude, illconsidered, or inaccurate finds favour with him. Almost Socratic in his method, by a few shrewd queries he obtains from experts the pith of their knowledge, exposes to the pretentious the emptiness of their pomposities, or gleans from the confused wanderings of the nervous any grains of sense afloat in their brains. Then on the facts so tested and gathered he brings to bear the wisdom of a vast experience, and by a somewhat slow and apparently hesitating process of strictly logical thought, he arrives at a sound and safe conclusion, from which hardly any moral force can drag him, and which nothing certainly can tempt or terrify him into abandoning. What India owes to the scrupulous analytic habit and strict integrity of Sir William Grey, history will probably never know, and we can only generally indicate. When the whirlwind of mutiny had passed over the bark of state, stripping it of its time-worn canvass, and trying sorely all its seams, calm by the side of Canning stood William Grey, assisting to steer the vessel through the seas of change and trouble that still awaited it. Nor was it only by advising or suggesting, as varied experience and clear insight taught him, that he showed his worth at this crisis, but above all by testing and rejecting the plans of the many charlatans, official and other, who deemed *that* a fitting time for the enunciation of impossible schemes, or advancement of their own base interests. Later still in Council, whether he was associated with an idle and incompetent chief like Elgin, with a well-intentioned *dilettante* like Denison, or with a man of many crotchets, few scruples, and dogged obstinacy like Lawrence, his influence was even when most disliked most powerfully felt. With colleagues perpetually bolting off the road like Trevelyan or Laing, jibbing on the edge of a precipice like Noble Taylor, shying at a beaten track like Yule, or plunging at the sound of the war-trumpet like Rose, the position held by Sir William Grey in the state-coach was that of political skid; and with a badly matched team in the hands now of an incompetent, now of an ill-conditioned driver, and on such a dangerous road as Indian Administration has of late years become, there is perhaps no part of the machine so valuable to the passengers, and so essential to their safety, as that same rigid, uncompromising skid. It may not be very ornamental, and its drag may be very annoying to the team, excited by the jingling of their own bells, and to the unthinking traveller, ignorant of the road, but long after the wheelers and leaders have fretted themselves to uselessness, been condemned as screws or been relegated to the dust cart, the skid remains only brighter for the friction, and the passengers are safe at home reckoning little of past dangers.

Sir William Grey has throughout his career been essentially a worker, and not a talker. He has never had any sympathy with those statesmen, now too common in India, who work for the public applause, unmindful of the public good. Both as a Secretary and as a Member of the Supreme Government he plodded steadily on with schemes for improving postal communication, telegraphs, railways, police, education, jails—in fact carried on the whole work of internal administration, while some of his colleagues were writing flashy minutes to catch the public eye,—promoting this or that impracticable crotchet,—or seeking to stamp some great measure, the work of others, with the spurious trade-mark of their own individuality. The experience which he acquired as Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, added to the natural bent which his mind had for financial administration, enabled him to render great assistance to Mr. Wilson, as that able man was ever ready to acknowledge. But for that aid Mr. Wilson more than once declared that he could never have grappled with the difficulties which lay before him. It was indeed at one time believed that Sir Charles Wood intended to nominate Sir William Grey to be successor to Mr. Wilson—and there are those who would even now fain see the calm judgment and sound knowledge of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal brought once again to bear on Imperial Finance, if from any motive of self-sacrifice he could be induced to accept such office.

During Sir Charles Trevelyan's presence in the Supreme Council, Sir William Grey's work was well out out for him. He was of necessity almost constantly in opposition; and his mastery of details and utter fearlessness of spirit prevented many a wild project being carried out, the result of which would have been most disastrous to the country. One of the Finance Minister's pet manias was the abolition of all Government factories in India. He would have had the Indian Government depend entirely upon England for stores of almost every description, save perhaps gunpowder. He succeeded unfortunately to a great extent in his schemes for the abolition of the Marine Service, and he made us over to the tender mercies of the India Office as regards contracts for most dockyard and other stores. What this policy has cost us it would be hard to estimate. And it was owing solely to Sir William Grey's farseeing and persistent remonstrances that we are not now even worse off in this respect than we are. Another scheme of Trevelyan's, which Sir William Grey successfully exposed, was a proposal to decentralise the Post Office, substituting for the present carefully considered system a series of independent provincial administrations, which would have landed everything in confusion, and that speedily. Sir William Grey's position in regard to the Oudh Tenancy question is well known. He consistently opposed Sir John Lawrence's views, and firmly supported those of Sir Charles Wingfield. It is probably not equally well known to the large class of military officers in civil employ, that it is to him they are indebted for the establishment of their right to claim re-employment in the civil branch according to their standing and deserts, on their return from furlough. This claim, first raised in the Punjab, was opposed by Sir John Lawrence, then in charge of the local administration. His opposition was continued in the Supreme Government, until he saw that Sir William Grey's views had found favour at home, and would certainly be adopted. Upon this Sir John became a convert, and his admirers were as usual all ready to exclaim,—'Alone he did it.'

It is interesting at the present time to note the position taken up by Sir William Grey in 1865, in regard to the re-imposition of the income tax. In conjunction with Sir Henry Harington, he pressed upon the Government the propriety of facing a possible deficit of half a million rather than not keep faith with India by getting rid of the tax. He denied that Government had kept its pledges of reducing the expenditure to meet the regular income. He protested against the folly of attempting to force Indian administration up to a European standard in advance of our resources. He drew attention to the enormous outlay on Public Works, and contended that such an outlay ought not to be met from annual income. "A rule" (he urged), "which would rigidly restrict borrowing to those works from which a direct return in the shape of an annual income is expected, such as railways and works of irrigation does not appear to stand upon any certain and unquestionable principle." He showed how the cash balances had been frittered away in paying off debt. "To reimpose" (he wrote) "an income-tax in order to provide for the special military works about to be commenced, having first used up all our surplus balances for the extinction of debt, though with the full knowledge that this extraordinary expenditure was impending might well seem to the people of India, as if, notwithstanding all the assurances given to them, our proceedings had been purposely regulated so as to render the re-imposition of the income-tax an apparent necessity, and to fix it as a permanent burden upon them." "It is beyond all question that no tax can be more unsuited to the circumstances of any country than an income-tax is to the circumstances of India." But the hope that such a tax would not be imposed at any future time would not, he feared, be realised "unless expenditure is subjected to sterner control than the Central Government, under the exhilarating influence of a rapid transition from impend[illegible] during the last few years." These are weighty words, and how applicable to the state of things we now see it is not necessary to point out.

Sir William Grey has been for years the steady opponent of that overweening policy of centralisation, which was never more rampant in India than at present. A sound and even rigid financial control he would be the last to quarrel with. The management of certain great departments, whose operations embrace the whole continent, he would concentrate in one office, where anything was to be gained by such concentration. But the policy which destroys all sense of responsibility, which denies to a local Government any, the smallest, discretion even in details, which prescribes it to, the mode of folding its foolscap, of filling its office water jugs, and of sweeping its catchcerry floors—that to Sir William Grey is a policy of mischief, meddling muddling mania—hatched in the brains of overgrown keranees, and adopted by statesmen who have not learnt wherein true government consists, and where fussy interference begins.

It is perhaps true that, in opposing this policy, Sir William Grey has sometimes been led, especially as Lieutenant Governor, into an extreme of resentment and a petulance of expression, which has weakened the cause he had at heart, and given much occasion to the enemy. But the provocation has been in many instances very great. It is certainly trying to a veteran statesman to have his carefully thought-out arguments either shiftily evaded, or met contemptuously by the 'Note' or Memorandum of some office underling, forwarded for information by simple endorsement. Better tempered men than Sir William Grey would gird at such rude treatment, and if his premature retirement has been hastened thereby, the country has little cause to view it with indifference.

It may surprise those who remember the persistency with which Sir William Grey opposed the Educational Cess to know that he has been, and is, the steady advocate of local taxation for local purposes. But no authority, and no frowns, would drive him into accepting local taxation when founded on what he considered an erroneous basis, and supported by what he held to be illogical argument.

As Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal he has been undoubtedly successful, if popular esteem be any criterion of success. Not one of his predecessors retained to the end of his term of office an equal amount of public favour. Yet this has been secured by the exercise of no popular arts, by the influence of no personal charm. Without being absolutely inaccessible or exclusive, he is wanting in the attributes which encourage great freedom of intercommunication; and probably few would care to press for an interview who had not something of real importance to lay before him. But men have become thoroughly impressed with a belief in his sterling honesty, and his anxious desire to do justly in his responsible sphere. They recognise still in him those same qualities which made him, when a younger man, the first 'handcapper' in India, and the public instinct is as usual in such matters correct. He is, there is no doubt, officially an austere man. His own painstaking accuracy and propriety of word and deed tend to make him anything but lenient to remissness in others. As a ruler he is rather a terror to evil-doers than a praise to those who do well. Protection is the most the latter can expect at his hands. Wanting slightly in imagination, there is an apparent hardness in his mode of dealing with men and things, which is at times rather trying to those concerned. When Sir William Grey says no, there can never be any doubt as to the finality and absoluteness of the negation; and the grave sinner against public duty will find with him scant place for repentance, though he seek it carefully with tears. But with all this, behind the cold exterior there is a kindly heart, and the sternly fixed spectacles and the protruded under lip are often but the mask to conceal more interest than he cares to show. Many an officer going in fear and trembling to ask some indulgence, or excuse some trivial fault, has found to his courage and relief a ready sympathiser and a lenient judge.

Into the sacred circle of domestic life it is not our province to enter. But in bidding Sir William Grey God-speed, as he leaves the land where he has laboured so long and well, we cannot but wish him much happiness and quiet enjoyment in the midst of those he loves and by whom he is himself so fondly loved. Not that we would consign him to the fireside and the arm-chair these many years. Few men quit India so full of work and so ripe in knowledge as Sir William Grey. We have no doubt that in the Council of India at no distant date he will resume his former rôle of a wise adviser and critical statesman; and perhaps even at home he may succeed in reforming that rottenness in our financial and administrative system which has been such an anxiety to him here. All that is wanting to such a consummation is the opportunity.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—Manual Farias, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. J. Murray, was on Saturday charged before Mr.

makes me wonder how they will do justice to the defeat of the Prussian army in a pitched battle, if that contingency ever come to pass. The official accounts, I am bound to say, appear modest and truthful, and show no desire to magnify the driving out of a small force from an open town into a great feat of arms. The correspondents of some of your French *confrères* are not so modest. One of these gentlemen, gloating over some exploits of the mitrailleuses which appear to have been experimented on some groups of infantry, writes to his paper, "*Vous pouvez annoncer que la Prusse est vaincue.*" I have copious accounts now before me, which I proceed to weave into a consecutive narrative for your benefit. You will see from it that there was an advance in force, and that the handful of men in Saarbruck made no resistance to speak of, the French casualties amounting to no more than one officer killed and ten men wounded.

It would appear that yesterday morning the corps of General Frossard, quartered at St. Avold, with its outposts at Stiring and Spicheren, received orders to advance, and occupy the heights which command Saarbruck on the left bank of the river Saar. The infantry force was to be supported by several batteries of artillery, including one of 12-pounder howitzers. The ground slopes down from the French frontier rather abruptly, and is nearly flat for about three-quarters of a mile, when it gradually rises and forms a plateau which commands the whole of that pretty little manufacturing town. Either the Prussians were not numerous enough to oppose the advance of the French in the open, or they had orders not to do so. The former hypothesis is the more likely of the two, especially if it be true that it was garrisoned only by the 40th Regiment of the line and two squadrons of Uhlans. However that may be, the French advanced with their usual dash and intrepidity, and very soon dislodged the enemy from the plateau. When, suggested to one of my *confrères* in the plain, the Emperor and the Prince Imperial arrived on horseback, accompanied by Marshal Lebœuf and were enthusiastically cheered by the troops. Had the enemy offered a serious resistance they would have been in a very dangerous position, as they were immediately in the rear of the first line which kept firing as it moved along. When the plateau was gained the 12-pounder battery was brought into action on the plateau against the town in which the Prussians had sought a refuge, and began shelling it. It was set on fire in several places, and the Prussians finding it untenable crossed the Saar and evacuated the suburb of St. Johann on the right bank, which was also set on fire by the French shells. As they retreated to the heights that rise above St. Johann (on the right bank of the river) mitrailleuses were brought against them, and are reported to have done tremendous execution. The Prussians are said to have had a battery of artillery in position above St. Johann, but it does not appear to have been any good; probably the distance was too great. The long and short of the matter is, that the French occupy the heights commanding the Saar on the left bank, whilst the Prussians occupy the heights on the right bank of the river and the town of Saarbruck lies between the two forces. The town and suburb are, if not destroyed, utterly damaged by the French shells. The Prussians have evacuated it; but the French have not occupied it. Of course war has stern necessities, which at this distance it would be impertinent to criticise; but, as the town was untenable the moment the French occupied the heights commanding it on the left bank of the river, it seems a pity that it should have been deemed indispensable to bombard and destroy it. One account says it is now but a heap of ashes. Bombarding an open town, after a successful attack which has cost the assailants only one man killed and ten wounded, does not appear to be exactly in the principles of modern warfare, which eschews the old rule to "kill, burn, and destroy" all that belongs to the enemy. Up to noon this day the French had not occupied Saarbruck, neither had they crossed the river at that point. It is possible that yesterday's advance is only part of a combined movement on the part of the French, and that an advance has taken, or may now be taking place higher up or lower down the stream. The official bulletin issued this afternoon says:—" It was not contemplated to occupy Saarbruck, which is an open town of 10,000 souls. If the Prussians still hold the rising ground on the right bank, it would be sheer waste of life to attempt to do so, but then why destroy it

One of the official bulletins issued this afternoon describes the execution done by the mitrailleuses. Six of them were placed in position after the plateau on the left bank of the Saar had been gained. But the Prussians being scattered in the houses, or concealed in ravines, it was impossible to turn these new engines to account. But soon a platoon of the enemy was observed filing off along the railway at a distance of 1,600 metres (as near as possible one mile English). The mitrailleuses were turned against it and we are assured that "in the twinkle of an eye the group was dispersed, leaving half its men on the ground. A second platoon having ventured to cross the railway was served in the same manner. All this is very remarkable, and, if it be true, the mitrailleuse would seem likely to introduce as great a revolution in the art of war as did the needle gun and rifled cannon. It is said that the French have taken several prisoners, but it is not stated how many, and no details are given as to the loss of the Prussians.

A fact which curiously illustrates the advantage of railways is afforded by this statement—that after having obtained this victory the Emperor and Prince Imperial returned to Metz at four o'clock. The distance is about forty miles. It is characteristic of this peaceful and civilised age that it is possible to travel forty miles after breakfast, witness real fighting, the destruction of a town, the mowing down of hostile platoons by mitrailleuses, and to be back at one's starting place in high time for dinner.

It is stated that to the north of Saarbruck an engagement has taken place between the corps of Marshal Bazaine and some Prussian sharp-shooters, several of whom were killed, the French not losing one man. It is also extremely likely that General de Failly's corps will advance from Bitche and Saarguemines along both banks of the Saar, and when this is done the French will effectually have cut the direct communication between Troves and the Palatinate—a strategical advantage which I confess I shall be surprised to see conceded to the French without any serious fighting. If that be done, if there be no general action at Kaiserslautern or Neukirchen and that neighbourhood, it will become evident that the Prussians mean to fight on the Rhine. The great advantage to the French so far is that they have won an easy victory which has raised their *morale* and their enthusiasm to the utmost pitch.

The *Moniteur* is the only paper which publishes an account of the battle from an eye-witness. It is not very intelligible, but it bears the impress of truth, and though the writer has no talent for description he evidently saw what he attempts to describe:—

"At 10-40 a.m. our two first regiments (67th and 66th), Bastoul's brigade, deploy in skirmishing order in the plain between Spicheren and the heights above Saarbruck. The Prussians await them, lying down in ditches. Behind us long files of infantry draw up along the plateau. Fire opens at 480 metres: the Prussian bullets whiz sharp by our ears; one of our sharpshooters falls stone dead. The line of skirmishers move briskly forward: the Prussians fall back. At 11-10 our men crown the heights, at the foot of which the river flows. Our batteries are ordered to the front. The 8th of the 3th regiment, Captain Benoit ('quarderly,' whose up position on the rising ground occupied by our infantry. A 12-pounder battery stations itself to the left opposite the fortress of Ludwigswuld, where the artillery of the enemy is stationed. A Prussian shell falls at 200 metres from us. The artillery opens fire. At 12-15 the wood of Ludwigswald is burning; a battery is unmasked on the left; its shot falls short. Two columns of yellow smoke arise opposite our centre. Saarbruck and St. Jean are burning. We hear the first rattle of the mitrailleuses. At 12-55 a house next to the Prussian battery before Duttwiller and the forges of Burbach takes fire. We circulate terrible formidable reports announce the blowing up of the bridges over the Saar. Our men are at Saarbruck—hurrah! [This was thought to be the case, but is not true.] 1 P.M.—The enemy's fire ceases. Seven discharges from our mitrailleuses remain unanswered. The business is done. The enemy has fallen back. He was not in force—6,000 or 7,000 men at the outside; but in position behind woods and fixed batteries. A magnificent moral success for us."

From what precedes you will see that General Frossard's corps had advanced to a commanding position. But whether this advance is meant to mask a movement of the army in another direction—say on the Rhine by Mannheim, or it is merely the first move for a march to Mayence—it is quite impossible to say. Judging from what took place yesterday it would not appear that the Prussians are in force on the line of the Saar. A French advance by the valley of the Nahe, *viâ* Kreuznach, does not appear probable. For the development of the campaign we must await future events. We may, however, be sure that were they in a position to prevent it the Prussians would not allow the French to carry the war into German soil.—*Standard.*

LOUIS'S BAPTEME DE FEU.

THE *Gaulois* of Aug. 3 publishes the following telegram, sent by the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie:—"Louis has just received the baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and in no way affected (*impressionné*). A division of General Frossard has taken the heights which command the left side of Saarbruck. The Prussians offered a short resistance. We were in the front line, but the bullets and the cannon balls fell at our feet. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him. Some of the soldiers shed tears on seeing him so calm. We lost one officer and ten men killed. "NAPOLEON."

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE SAARBRUCK FIGHT.

THE correspondent of the *Débats* gives the following curious description of the fight at Saarbruck:—

"August 2, 11.15—Three platoon discharges in front. Clear, firm—a proof that our soldiers have not lost their coolness.

"11.20—Silence. Then we are advancing, for if our men were failing back they would defend themselves.

"11.30—A discharge by platoon or battalion, but less audible than the first, therefore we are advancing.

"11.35—Silence. The reserve division has not stirred, therefore it has not been wanted. The soldiers chat pleasantly. There is a joyous ardour amongst them, and a confidence which is delightful.

"11.40—We have reached the spot from which the firing commenced. The soldiers search about the fields and woods with anxious concern; not one dead or wounded. Have we for the first time made the enemy sensible of the superiority of our rifles, which they cannot reply to? What is that? Is it cannon or platoon fire? The set-far off; one, two, three discharges; no more.

"11.47—Cannon. Two, three, four, five discharges. Before me is a smoking locomotive at a standstill. No doubt it is waiting for news. Perhaps it carries Cæsar and his fortunes. One, two discharges. Men about me are impatient, and complain that all will be over without them. We have not had a chance, they say. You will have plenty to-morrow, and the day after, replies an old campaigner.

"11.50.—More discharges; two or three per minute. The resistance is not much. All these discharges are from the same point; there is neither advance nor retreat; we should be in front of Saarbruck. There is not enough of firing to constitute a real action. I shall count the discharges by the chronometer—twelve per minute at regular intervals.

"11.55.—Some hurried discharges; people have different opinions about them. They are guns fired together—three at least in battery. The cannonade gets more lively—21 discharges per minute. The Emperor has passed by on horseback some short distance on our left. At 11.30 there was a cry of 'Vive l'Empereur.' I thought it was the cry of victory. I am now sure it was the army saluting its sovereign, its commander-in-chief.

"12.5.—Cannonade going on in the same way. Behind us troops are advancing to the air of the 'Marseillaise.' The Douay division belonging to the corps of Bazaine brushes by our side; this morning it was near Forbach.

"12.10.—Again I see the locomotive which brought the Emperor. The cannonade is either slackening or more distant. We should be firing on the other side of the Saar.

"12.20.—The cannonade continues—22 shots per minute. I should imagine, from the difference in sound, that one side is firing 7, the other 15. The engine has returned quietly to Forbach. The Emperor, it is said, has remained. I have not seen him; he is too far in advance.

12.45.—Cannonade going on—twenty-one shotspar minute."

THE "STANDARD'S" CORRESPONDENT. WHAT HE DID AND WHAT WAS DONE TO HIM.

METZ, JULY 29, MORNING.

SINCE I last saw the Emperor, which was about two years ago, he has greatly changed. He looks quite an old man. His head is sunk deep into his shoulders, and the great coat that he wore suggested that he had great need of preserving his body from the influences of a damp evening.

The transformation of the permanent head-quarters of English journalists into the temporary head-quarters of the Emperor's staff, suggested to one of my *confrères* a rather curious experiment. Last night, after having duly dined and finished his visits to the cafés, he fell upon the idea of writing to the Prince Imperial for permission to follow the army. The letter was addressed to "His Highness the Imperial Prince, caporal au premier de Grenadiers, Hotel de la Préfecture, Metz," and I am partial to send it to you:—

"May it please your Imperial Highness,—I am very impudent. It is the privilege of Irishmen to be impudent. Into the bargain I am a correspondent of the only journal of London which is friends with France. I came to Metz to follow the Quartier-General of the French army. Alas! I am not permitted to do so. When one is thirsty, one seek's pure water. Therefore do I seek your Imperial Highness for permission to follow the army, because at the source the water is purest. Recollect, Highness, every war must have its historiographer. Cæsar's exploits would not be so well known had we not Cæsar's Commentaries. On these grounds I base my request. First, I am an Irishman. My countrymen have spilled their blood under the lilies and bees. There was an Irish brigade at Fontenoy. There was an Irish legion in 1815—the only foreign corps to which your illustrious grand-uncle gave the eagles. Next, I am representative of the one paper which is just to France. And lastly, I am a hero-worshipper and you are a Napoleon.

"Trusting you will pardon this unaccustomed intrusion, I have the honour to sign myself your Imperial Highness' most devoted and humble servant, * * *"

The author of the letter was very confident of his success, and thought it not unlikely that he would not only receive what he asked for, but an invitation to dinner besides. What luck he had I do not know.

Unless our Irish friend really dines with the Emperor and suggests some new plans, it is probable that his Majesty will remain here until a final advance of the whole army is begun, which may not be yet for four or five days. It is generally supposed that the slowness of the campaign is the result of some strategic combinations; but I have reason to believe that the only motive is the necessity of preparing quite gigantic stores of provisions and of forage, news having been received that the Prussian Government has taken measures for making the French army advance only through a devastated country.

METZ, AUG. 1, 4 P.M.

THAT is all I can communicate to you as regards war news. But I have some sad news to tell concerning one of my confreres. The correspondent of the *Standard* was arrested this morning for having sent to his paper certain details of the number of men in the various corps, the names of the commanding officers, and some information about the plan of the campaign. He boasted at a café of having got all this precious information, and four French journalists to whom he made this misplaced confession carried it at once to the Grand Prévôté de l'Armée, Comte de St. Sauveur. It was observed as an aggravating circumstance that this had been seen during the night in the journalist's room at the Hôtel de l'Europe, the supposition being that he had burned his papers. Accordingly he was arrested at the breakfast table just as he was about to leave. The affair had a very serious aspect, and with the sanction of the Grand Prévôté a telegram was sent to the office of the *Standard*, intimating that the release of its correspondent depended upon his information not being printed. That being arranged, the writer was to be at liberty to leave Metz, but never to enter it again. AZAMAT BATUK.

A TELEGRAM was received in London from Metz on Aug. 3, dated the 2nd, announcing that the correspondent of the *Standard* had been arrested, that his case was serious, that he would not be released unless his last letter were withheld from publication, and that he would be compelled to leave the town. A second telegram, however, which, like the first, was from two colleagues of the imprisoned journalist, brought the following announcement:—"The circumstances of your correspondent's arrest having been laid before the Emperor, his Majesty expressed his indignation at the efforts made by the English in Metz to prevent the publication of news injurious to French interests. Your correspondent is released unconditionally by order of the Emperor, and the Provost Marshal General is instructed to declare to English journalists that the Emperor relies on their honour to act with discretion and judgment, wishing, as he does, to preserve the most cordial relations with England, and recommending English correspondents to address themselves to the Provost Marshal in case of difficulty. This is for publication."

The following letter from Mr. Henty, the *Standard's* correspondent, appeared in that paper on the 2nd August, the day on which he was arrested. It contains as our readers will see many important military details of a kind which the leaders of the French army had every reason to keep secret. No doubt the arrest of the correspondent had some connection with the publication of that letter, and had the *Standard* not been so devoted to imperial interests as it is its correspondent would probably have fared a good deal worse.

COMPOSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

METZ, JULY 31.

THERE have been three outrages on the liberty of the British subject since last I put pen to paper. Mr. Henry Mayhew, known by his researches into the condition of London labour and the London poor, was found "wanting," while poking inquisitive eyes into Thonville. Mr. Simpson, the water-colour artist, whose sketches of the Crimean war will live as long as the memory of that conflict, was tapped on the shoulder by a policeman, while taking an innocent view of our Metz prefecture, and told to put up his tiny note-book—or else. And one unfortunate Mr. Cameron—detained. I write, in the military prison—has been there since eleven o'clock on Friday night, and in his own notion will be there to the end of the war unless Lord Lyons kindly interferes to liberate him. The poor man acted very foolishly in his ignorance, if the story that is told of him be true. He was found in the camp at dusk, asking the common soldiers questions as to their numbers, their equipment, and their fidelity to the Emperor. Of course he was arrested, and so far all attempt to obtain his release is fruitless. He wrote to me yesterday morning praying me to visit the British consul for him. I do not know anything of him beyond having met him in the society of some Englishmen at breakfast. I went to the prison, nevertheless. He told me he was a newspaper correspondent, had been presented the day previous to Colonel Peychand of the 2nd Voltigeurs, and on the strength of the introduction had visited the camp, and he produced a passport from the Foreign Office, signed Granville. Mr. Cameron's only faults, so far as I can see, are, that he speaks French badly and has too much zeal in his profession. I wrote a statement of his case to the Grand Prevot, and Colonel Peychaud testified that he had been presented to him by an ex-colonel of the English (American?) army, who had brought him a recommendatory letter from an old friend. But the Count de Saint Sauveur, who is Provost Marshal, refuses to let him out, and there the unfortunate man lies in the military prison this close day, a paper in his pocket, "requesting and requiring every assistance and protection of which he may stand in need," signed by one of her Majesty's Ministers! I think Mr. Cameron is an imprudent man, not merely in visiting the camp, but in trusting to that paper. The formula *civis Britannicus sum* is not understood in Metz. Perhaps it is because there is no British consul here; but in any case, as Mr. Cameron is under lock and key, and does not look in the best of health or spirits, though his soldier-turnkeys are kind to him, it is to be hoped somebody may be sent from the Embassy at Paris to look after him. We, his countrymen, have done all we could for him because of his passport. Let those who granted it to him step in before the prisoner is attacked with the brain sickness that is born of hope deferred.

And yet the Emperor and his military household are here; it is a garrison town, and the head-quarters of an army corps. There are over fifty thousand inhabitants on the census rolls, and a war in which the gage flung down in the arena is the prerogative, not merely of one or other of the two great military Powers of Europe, is to be decided almost within cannon shot of our walls. What must Metz be without a theatre, except at rare intervals; without the delights of the public ball, adored of France; or the blisses of the singing saloons—which must it be, I repeat, in the "pipping times of peace?" We get our letters once a day—when they come; we take a walk down to the Hotel de Ville to read outside that members of the Garde Mobile who can bake will be employed in the citadel, that those who can forge will be welcome to the sappers and miners in the fortresses above, and that those who understand German will be employed at head-quarters; but then we are not of the Garde Mobile—we study the costumes and manners of the soldiers, though all of us cannot sing with Mdlle. Schneider, "*J'aime les militaires.*" Nevertheless, it wiles away the tedium of enforced inactivity, and we are lost in admiration of the bugaboo effect which those huge bearskins borne by the Grenadiers—men of thew and sinews—must have upon the Prussians; we are awe stricken at the practical value of those polished plates covering the breast of the tall Cuirassiers, invulnerable, of course, to shot from rifle or cannon; and we break out into fits of artistic joy at the nice uniforms of some of the youthful staff officers (surely they have been designed by Gustave Courbet), loose coats of cloudy blue set with tags of black, and trousers of cherry colour set with stripes of gold, and mildly curding in leather brodequins. This would be "awfully jolly" for school boys, and "so interesting" for boarding-school misses; but we are men sent here to record stern work, not scene painters' effects. We know that the hood does not make the monk nor the uniform the soldier, and that those small, hardy, grimy boys over there at the frontier to the east of us may be winning battles all this time that we dare not go near them at the risk of our teeth and nails. No use in trying: I shall try nevertheless, for I have foresight that the picture about to be unfolded will be one of the bloodiest in the book of time—that great experiments in arms, useful to people in the islands at home, will be made at the expense of others, and that the great political problem will once and for ever be determined—whether a nation with the largest standing army is superior to a nation in arms. To be strictly within the cramping circuit of this town in the state of siege, where the portcullis is lowered half an hour after sundown, where strangers can be put to the door without parley, where food and labour can be pressed at need into the service of the state, and not even the firemen can cross the boundaries to save life—the semi-penal sojourn here, I maintain, is not the height of the agreeable.

Before leaving, it may be well that I should epitomise the military situation of France so far, as correctly as I can with the information at my disposal. Firstly, there has been no fight worthy of the name. Skirmishing between outposts, stray shots from one reconnoitring party at another are incessant, and have been for nigh ten days: but in a war where great armies will be opposed to each other these trifles do not count. Where blood will be poured out in sufficient liberality to fill a good-sized mill-pond a few drops do not reckon; and that is the reason precisely why a "gallant special correspondent" must be particularly careful of his life. A bullet does not reason, and is as likely to hit him as another, whether it comes frankly from the enemy or from the hand of a sentinel in the army he is following, or from some brutal wretch running from the field—a panic—and panics occur in all armies, even in the French. I have not been too courteously treated by some officers of this army, nevertheless I trust I have more honour than to disclose anything that would give information to the enemy. I know on which side my sympathies are, but that will not prevent me from chronicling a French defeat if the French lose, nor adhering to the spirit of the good old motto, "may the best man win," in any action of which I may become cognisant, where a Teuton general may be pitted against a Gaul. I can guess pretty well what the effective is in the field, and I know what regimental strength I can count upon in the combat; but in the first engagement it would be unfair to give any information which could militate against the plans of the side on which I happen to find myself. There are men paid for that work, and I have been imprisoned as one of them, though a simple journalist. Nevertheless, concealing what the force is that is represented by each *corps d'armée*, I think I am not exceeding my privilege if I let your readers know where some of them are, how they are commanded, and what regiments compose them, in order that they may be enabled to follow the movements of the grand army when the great operations commence.

There are eight *corps d'armée*, of which one, consisting of the Imperial Guard, forms the reserve. The first, under the command of Marshal M'Mahon, is quartered at Strasburg, on the right flank, yet not the extreme right. The seventh corps (General Douay's), at Belfort, nearly due west with Basle (which is adjacent), holds that position, and can act simultaneously with the first if so desired; that is to say, if the Baden and Wurtemberg troops become an annoyance, Marshal M'Mahon can cross the Rhine at the spot or spots he chooses into the Grand Duchy and march on any objective point, General Douay with his command entering the enemy's territory more to the south, and marching by the Black Forest in a north-easterly direction to effect a conjunction. Marshal M'Mahon's chief of the staff is Brigadier General Colson. His force consists of four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, distributed as follows:—

1st Division.—General Ducrot. The brigades of Morenó (13th Battalion of Chasseurs, 18th and 96th Regiments of the line), and of Postes du Houlbec (45th and 1st Battalion of Turcos).

Second Division.—General Abel Douay, Brigades of Pelletier de Montmarie (16th Chasseurs, 80th, and 74th), and of Pelo' (78th and 1st Zouaves).

Third Division.—General Raoult. Brigades of L'Heriller (8th Chasseurs, 36th and 48th), and of Lefebvre (2nd Zouaves and 2nd Turcos).

Fourth Division.—General de Lartigue. Brigades of Fraboulet de Kerloadec (1st Chasseurs, 56th, and 87th), and of Lacretelle (3rd Zouaves, and 3rd Turcos).

Cavalry.—General Duhesme. Brigades of de Septenil (3rd Hussars, 11th Chasseurs); of de Nansouty (2nd and 6th Lancers, and 10th Dragoons), and of Michel (8th and 9th Cuirassiers).

The artillery of this corps is commanded by General Forgeot, and consists of three divisions of three batteries each (strength and calibre of guns I decline to mention).

The second *corps d'armee*, commanded by General Frossard, is quartered at St. Arnold, about twenty miles easterly of Metz, on the road to Forbach. The Chief of Staff is Brigadier General Saget, and this is the composition of the force:—

First Division.—General Verge. Brigades of Letellier-Valazè (3d Chasseurs, 32d, and 85th), and of Jolivet (76th and 77th).

Second Division.—General Bataille. Brigades of Pouget (12th Chasseurs, 8th, and 23d), and of Fauvart Bastoul (66th and 67th).

Third Division.—General Lavecaucopet. Brigades of Dœns (10th Chasseurs, 2d, and 63d), and of Michelet (24th and 40th).

Cavalry.—General Litchlin. Brigades of de Valabregue (4th and 5th Chasseurs), and of Bachelier (7th and 12th Dragoons).

The Artillery (two divisions of three batteries each) is commanded by General Gagneur.

The third *corps d'armee* at Metz is commanded by Marshal Bazaine, with Brigadier General Maneque as chief of staff. This is how it is distributed:—

First Division.—General Montandon. Brigades of Aymard (18th Chasseurs, 51st and 62d), and of Clinchant (81st and 95th).

Second Division.—General de Castagny. Brigades of Cambriels (15th Chasseurs, 19th, and 41st), and of Duplessis (69th and 90th).

Third Division.—General Metman. Brigades of Tre [illegible] and of Arnaudeau (59th and 71st).

Fourth Division.—General Decaen. Brigades of Joseph de Brauer (11th Chasseurs, 44th, and 60th), and of Sanglé Ferriere (80th and 85th).

Cavalry.—General de Clerambault. Brigades of de Bruchard (2d, 3d, and 10th Chasseurs), of de Munbranches (2d and 4th Dragoons), and of de Juniac (5th and 8th Dragoons).

The Artillery is under orders of General de Rochebouet, and consists of three batteries of the 11th Regiment, and one of the 20th. This is the *corps d'armée* that will be engaged first in all likelihood.

The fourth *corps d'armée* at Thionville, an hour from Metz by the rail to Luxemburg, is commanded by General de Ladmirault, with Brigadier General Osmont as his chief of staff. This is its composition:—

First Division.—General de Cissey. Brigades of Brayer (20th Chasseurs, 1st and 6th), and of De Golberg (57th and 73rd).

Second Division.—General Rose. Brigades of Bellecourt (5th Chasseurs, 13th and 14th), and of Prudet (64th and 98th).

Third Division.—General Le Lorencez. Brigades of C. P. P. Pajol (2nd Chasseurs, 15th and 33rd), and of Berger (54th and 69th).

Cavalry.—General Legrand. Brigades of De Montaign (2nd and 7th Hussars), and of De Gondrecourt (3rd and 11th Dragoons).

The Artillery of the Corps is commanded by General Lafaille, and does not reckon more than six batteries.

The fifth *corps d'armée*, under General de Failly, is t Bitche, between Saarguemines, within easy co-operating distance of Marshal M'Mahon or General Frossard. The chief of the staff is Brigadier General Besson. I give you its exact composition:—

First Division.—General Goze. Brigades of Grenier (4th Chasseurs, 11th and 46th) and of Nicolas (61st and 89th).

Second Division.—General de l'Abadie d'Aydrien. Brigades of Lapassett (14th Chasseurs, 49th and 84th), and of De Maussion (88th and 97th).

Third Division.—General Guyot de Lespart. Brigades of Abbalucci (19th Chasseurs, 17th and 27th), and of De Fontanges (30th and 58th).

Cavalry.—General Brahant. Brigades of De Bernis (5th Hussars and 12th Chasseurs), and of De la Mortiere (3rd and 5th Lancers).

The Artillery (six batteries) is commanded by General Liodot.

The sixth *corps d'armée*, under Marshal Canrobert, was at Chalons when last I heard of it. I tell you frankly I cannot give you the numbers of the regiments which compose it or how they are brigaded. Of the seventh *corps* (General Douay's) at Belfort, I am equally ignorant. Perhaps M. Emile Ollivier will have the kindness to let me know something about it. It does not seem in the Imperial Guard is all here to-day, and I think I can tell you about it, with which you must be satisfied to-night, as the post hour is approaching, and I am writing against time. General Bourbaki commands the Guard, and his chief of staff is Brigadier General D'Auvergne. The first division (Chasseurs and 1st and 2nd Voltigeurs) forming the Brigade Brincourt, and the 3rd and 4th Voltigeurs (the Brigade Garnier) is under the lead of General Deligny. The second division (General Pichard) consists of the brigades Jeanningros (Zouaves and 1st Grenadiers) and Le Poitterin de la Croix (2nd and 3rd Grenadiers). The cavalry division is commanded by General Allexaux, and comprises three brigades, Halna de Fretay's (Guides and Chasseurs), De France (Lancers and Dragoons), and Du Preuil (Cuirassiers and Carabineers.) My tale is told.—*Standard's Special Correspondent.*

A CORRESPONDENT SENT TO THE RIGHTABOUT.

LUXEMBOURG, JULY 30.

I REACHED Metz from Luxembourg at midday (yesterday) and spent about two hours examining the chief points of interest in the city. It was something, at last, to realise that there was such a thing as a war on hand. The staple commodities of the hour seemed to be horses and hay—the former being tethered by hundreds, the latter piled by tens in the centre of the town, and caravans of horses and carts still bringing both in from the country districts. As it was not impossible I might one day take up my quarters in Metz—and I had been recommended if I did so to stay at the Grand Hotel de Metz in preference to the Hôtel de l'Europe—I thought I would look up the former, and possibly dine there. My custom in a strange place, if I am not tied for time, is to drift about, and trust to stumbling on any place I want. I did so on this occasion, "doing" the Cathedral and the city in general before applying myself to seek the caravanserai. Not having pounced upon it, however, I was reduced to make inquiry, and, in a fatal moment, I addressed an evil looking scoundrel in a blue pinafore, politely asking him where the Hôtel de Metz was. He directed me wrongly as it appeared, for he sent me to the Europe, which forms for the moment the Quartier Général. The Hôtel de Metz was just opposite; but seeing this, too, in full possession of the military, I passed on, making up my mind to dine at the excellent buffet of the station. My evil-looking informant officiously ran after me, and told me I had passed the Hôtel de Metz—which, by the way, I could have told him. I then went round to one or two cafés; but the stupendous Cent Gardes, no less than the generally musty look of the French patriots, were too much for me; and I resolved to defer my meal until I arrived at the station. I set out for that point, therefore, and had just arrived at the gate of the city, when a gendarme stepped up to me, and, in a mystic manner, said, "Then you have not found your *camarades* at the Hôtel de Metz?" I told him I had no *camarades*, and only wanted to see where the hotel was. "But you have been seeking your *camarades*"—he would insist upon my gregarious character—"at all the cafés. Again I assured him that my object in examining the cafés was not social, but Bachanalian—though it was true I had expected, if there were any journalists in Metz, that I might see them loafing about the cafés. "*Eh bien!*—come with me to the Hôtel de Metz." So off we marched, the Executive looking all importance, and myself feebly trying to pump a little information out of him *en route*. To his had no idea of the number of troops in Metz, and barely admitted the possibility that an Emperor of the French existed. Arrived at the hotel, I saw my evil looking friend awaiting us, who, I am glad to say, looked a little more hang-dog than before. A swell gendarme in a cocked hat then took up the case; and I fear I failed to satisfy these functionaries with any indications that I realised any position. I would laugh. At last I was desired to step up stairs, and found myself in presence of General St. Sauveur, and several officers. A bloused individual and a priest were also before the General, evidently "in trouble," like myself. I should have been glad to wait and hear what these gentry had been doing. They looked, by the way, in a most orthodox state of "funk." My nationality, however, gave me the preference; and the production of a passport, bearing the signature of "Granville," was not without its effect. I am sorry to say General St. Sauveur could not translate the document, but handed it over to a young officer, who did it for him. He then asked me my object in coming to Metz, which I explained to him in a very few words; and he added, "Let me advise you to go off by the next train. We cannot allow you to stay." I replied, "I thought foreigners might remain in the towns so long as they did not attempt to follow the army." "For the moment, no," he said. "You must not stop at Thionville, Metz, Nancy, or Strasbourg. Go back to Luxembourg"—for I stumped him with my return ticket—"or to Paris, or, better still, to England. It is not safe to remain here." Presently again as to my purpose in wishing to stay in Metz, I made a clean breast of it, and told him frankly I was an English journalist. "We do not allow our own journalists," he replied, "so we cannot be expected to allow foreign ones." I argued still, "There are journalists, for we correspond under the head Acte of 1867." "There is," he said, "only one journalist in Metz at this moment, an American who was arrested this morning. His papers were irregular, and he is now locked up in the fort." Nothing could exceed the politeness of the General and officers; and my friend of the Executive, as well as the squandrel in the pinafore, looked considerably astonished when they found us having a quiet confidential chat, all smiles and good humour, instead of my imploring mercy, and perhaps being sent off to the fort. Finally the young officer who had translated the passport took an opportunity of airing his English—though I will wager my French was far more Britannic—saying, "Really, sir, you must go. You must not stay at Metz, Thionville, &c., to-day. To-morrow, perhaps, yes. Good morning." So off I went, smiling at all. I had half a mind to ask the gendarme and my friend in the pinafore to drink to our next merry meeting. That, however, might have been considered a little offence. They are evidently large people in Metz, but, for once, they got up a little too early. All ended happily in about twenty minutes or half an hour, and made a very agreeable diversion. I saw that the French were in great forces at Metz. I saw, moreover, that there was an evident movement in the direction of Thionville. The 71st Regiment moved up in the afternoon, and the 57th went by the same train as that which carried me back to Luxembourg. These regiments, of course, form only the reserve; but, judging from the Emperor's position at Metz, and the apparent massing of forces at Thionville, I am led to expect *something* and I am fixed date in the extreme north-east corner of France. In the meantime, trains full of patriots, decked with green branches, go rolling along like overgrown Jack-in-the-greens; priests distribute the minutest of pewter medals *de la Vierge* to eager half-drunk private soldiers; and it is preparation. I have got a plan, which I may without impradence disclose, as it will be carried out before these lines are printed, of tramping it down to Bettembourg, a little village on the frontier, where I can—in no offensive sense—"take a sight" at the French forces on the other side, and whereabouts, my "prophetic spirit" seems to tell me, a row is going to take place.—*Telegraph.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY VIADUCT AT BITSCH.

SAARBRUCK, JULY 27.

THE destruction of the railway viaduct at Bitsch is in everybody's mouth, and deserves a full account. The railway runs from Forbach and Saarguemines to Hagenau, from which place there is a direct line to Strasburg. It lies entirely in French territory. So long ago as the night of Monday, the 18th, an order came from high quarters to destroy the viaduct if it could possibly be done. It was anticipated that considerable forces would be thrown into Saarguemines and Forbach, whose effectiveness would be much diminished if the railway to Strasburg could be broken through; the danger of a sudden concentration of the French from the south would also be annihilated by the same measure. Accordingly a small number of picked men of the 40th Ulans set out from here under the command of Lieut. Von Voigt, for Zweibrucken, the nearest German town to the French viaduct. Zweibrucken is in Bavaria, fifteen or sixteen miles east of this, and the viaduct lies about the same distance south of Zweibrucken, seven miles within the French border. At Zweibrucken an engineer with a body of miners and workmen awaited the cavalry, and on the night of Tuesday, the 19th, they set off, the miners cavalry men with the miners behind them carrying necessary materials. But on this night and also the following one the French outposts were too active for them, and they had to retire unsuccessful. Now follows the characteristic part of the enterprise. They made up their minds that the heavy materials which encumbered them must be reduced to the smallest possible compass, and that every man who took two days were therefore given up to riding lessons. After two days instruction the miners and workmen were able to keep themselves on their horses; and on Saturday night the whole body crossed the French frontier mounted. The miners and workmen were charged to push on with all possible haste to the viaduct, while the Ulans engaged the French outposts, who were on this time surprised. They accomplished their task with perfect intelligence and success. The country was roused from sleep by an explosion which sent the great viaduct into the air. The miners rushed out again upon the railway from the spot where they had retreated after lighting the end of the train, and succeeded in tearing and blowing up some length of line on both sides of the viaduct, then mounted their horses again and got back safe into Bavarian territory. The *St. Johann Zeitung* begs the Minister of War to draw a moral, and consider whether the three years cavalry service is really indispensable.—*Daily News.*

THE CHASSEPOT AND THE NEEDLE GUN.

PARIS, JULY 31.

I BELIEVE that the Chassepot is superior to the needle-gun, but its superiority does not rest in its greater range or accuracy. It is much lighter, easier to handle, and kicks less. However this may be, I find in the *Gaulois* a letter written by a M. Paul de Katow from Spickeren, which fully bears out my scepticism as to the insufficient range of the *Zünd-nadel*. M. de Katow got into a discussion with a French lieutenant of infantry as to the range of the firearms of the French. The lieutenant remarked that he would soon have an opportunity of judging, and put up his glass. He called M. de K.'s attention to a group of half-a-dozen men close to a white house, about 1000 or 1200 yards off, and directed a trained marksman to dislodge them. The party adjusted their telescopes. The soldier fired, and a little cloud of dust was observed to rise from the ground about 20 metres to the right of the Prussian party who are described thereupon to have got among some trees. A second shot was fired, but proved a miss. Five shots were thus fired and none of the enemy were hit. But the last bit one of the trees under which some of the Prussian soldiers were standing. Thereupon they shifted their quarters somewhat to the left. The French marksman with his party of amateurs then moved on to a low mound; the soldier laid down behind it and began firing, but without any result, and at the same minute two bullets whizzed past the ears of the French lookers-on. "Hang it," ejaculated the lieutenant, "these fellows are not such bad shots after all," and the next minute two more bullets went past, when M. de Katow candidly confesses that he thought it prudent to lie down. This does not look as if there was that great difference in the range of the Chassepot and the Prussian musket that official statements concocted in Paris would try to make out. A long range is a good thing when a soldier can fire from a safe position—but I have always heard, and indeed General Trochu expressly says as much in his remarkable book on the French army, that in action the soldier never aims, and would not even bring the musket up to the shoulder but for its kicking. Shots fired at 1000 metres, and even at 800 metres—platoon or file firing—are just so much ammunition wasted. Therefore I am not at all surprised to hear that the Emperor has issued a general order of the day, urging the necessity of steadiness, and impressing on the soldiers that they must not fire without orders. A friend of mine who was at Mantana (in the French army) told me that it was perfectly true that the Chassepots did wonders on that occasion, but he assured me that the impression they produced was "purely moral," for at the distance at which they were fired hardly a shot could have told. It was the knowledge that the French were coming into action that decided the day—not what they actually did.—*Standard.*

POOR MONSIEUR WITTERSHEIM.

THE only comic element in the war is the hapless Monsieur (or Herr) Wittersheim, who appears to sustain in the great tragedy a part somewhat similar to that of the Gravedigger in *Hamlet*, the Porter in *Macbeth*, or the Fool in *King Lear*. He relieves the grim horror of the situation with a touch of burlesque. The French newspapers make much of him. He is their solitary material for a joke. Monsieur Wittersheim is the printer and publisher of the *Official Journal of the Empire*; Herr Wittersheim is a Prussian by birth and allegiance. Herr Wittersheim has withdrawn from Paris, and taken up his residence in a country-house on the banks of the Spree, and not far from Berlin. Monsieur Wittersheim has been conducted from his